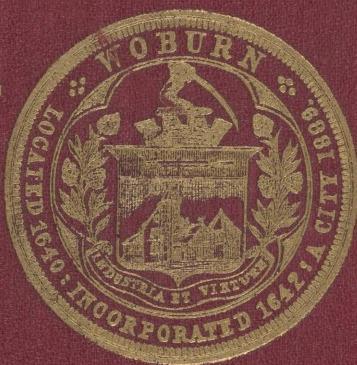


# SOUVENIR MEMORIAL.

1642.

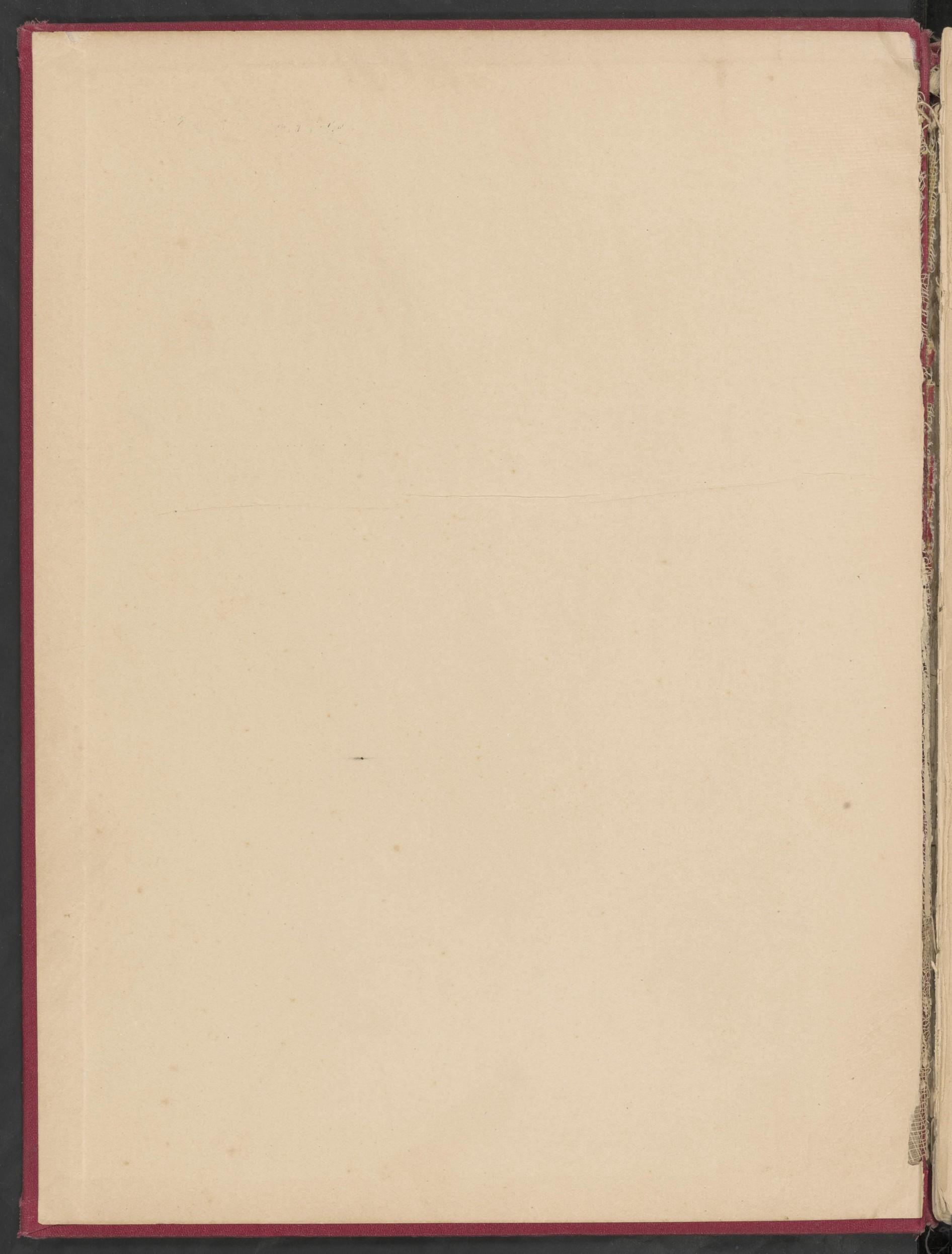
1892.



250th ANNIVERSARY.

WOBURN, MASS.

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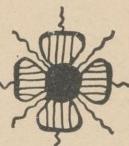
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# Souvenir Memorial.



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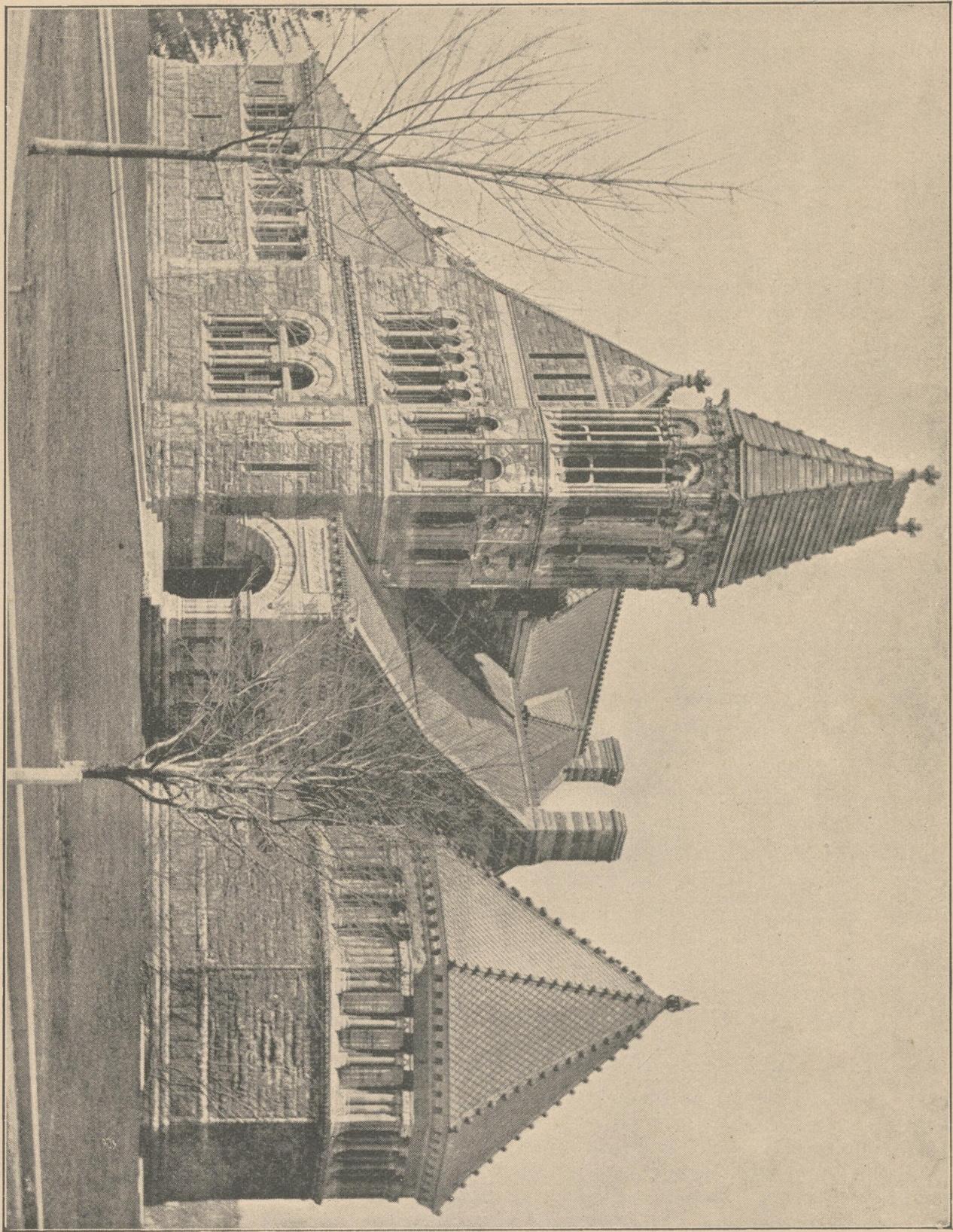
WOBURN, MASS.

Publishers, DAVID F. MORELAND, M. J. McCORMACK. Oct. 6, 1892.



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## A Few Leaves of Woburn History.

THIS work is a link between the historic past and the active, bustling present. It is issued when thousands will have gathered to celebrate the 250th anniversary of a New England town's incorporation. It is not intended to present within these covers a detailed history of Woburn's 250 years, but rather to pay a passing tribute to its founders, sketch its growth, and furnish information which shall serve to render the work appropriate to the occasion and worthy of preservation.

Two hundred and fifty years! On one side of the picture is the unbroken, primeval forest, untrodden save by the aboriginal inhabitant. Then comes the ambitious, exploring colonist, the formation of the town government, the progressive career of the town, its growth to the stature of a municipality, until, in 1892, it opens its gates and bids its children to a home-coming of good cheer and rejoicing.

In the list of Massachusetts towns Woburn stands, in order of incorporation, the thirtieth, the event occurring October 7, 1642. The 250th anniversary of this event is the occasion of the celebration in 1892. Recent authorities have decided, and with good reason, that in accordance with a custom not uncommon in the early history of the State, the name of Woburn was adopted because the English town of that name (in Bedfordshire) was the birthplace of Robert Sedgwick, the chairman of the committee of thirteen chosen by the parent town (Charlestown) to set the bounds between the two places and select a site for the new town.

Previous, however, to being set off as a separate and independent town, it had formed for two years a part of Charlestown, and was known as "Charlestown Village." The deed of grant to Charlestown was made by the General Court in 1640. These additions to Charlestown's territory afforded opportunity for those, who desired to till the ground as a means of subsistence, to secure the required acreage. Explorations quickly followed the territorial acquisition, one of these parties being led by Capt. Robert Sedgwick, above named, in September, 1640. With this man who, without doubt, afterwards gave the name of Woburn to this region, were several whose names have come down to these later days, and whose descendants are prominent in the exercises of the day the city now celebrates.

These explorations were succeeded by prompt action on Charlestown's part, and on November 4, 1640, a committee of thirteen was chosen by that town "to sett the

bounds between Charlestown and the Village, and to appoint a place for the village." The very next day (November 5, 1640), the church of Charlestown took similar action, and chose seven commissioners, viz.: Edward Johnson, Edward Converse, Ezekiel Richardson, John Mousall, Thomas Graves, Samuel Richardson, and Thomas Richardson, to erect a church and town in the Village.

Under the title "Creation of a Town," in his work entitled "English Colonies in America," J. A. Doyle, M. A., the author, pays Woburn a high compliment by choosing her as an example. Speaking of how Woburn came into existence, he says:—

"A tract of four miles square was set off by the General Court, and vested in seven men on the understanding they would build houses and create a town. To this end, they were empowered to grant land to individuals. Sixty families were soon gathered together. The seven grantees were allowed to exercise a certain amount of choice, excluding all who were 'exorbitant and of a turbulent spirit unfit for civil society.' Each inhabitant received two plots of land—one, the home lot of meadow in the neighborhood of the meeting-house; the other, of 'upland,' further off, to be cleared and tilled. Nearness to the meeting-house was held to enhance the value of the home lot, and those who were less favored in this matter received a larger share. The corporation, as represented by the seven trustees, acted as a landlord, and received from the original settlers a rent of sixpence per acre, and from those who came in afterwards, a shilling. The town itself was not allowed to spring up according to the fancy of the inhabitants, but was methodically laid out in streets by trustees."

This observing writer still further says, under the same head:—

"In this case, civil union came before ecclesiastical; but before the trustees took any steps towards acting on their powers as a corporation, a minister was chosen, a meeting-house built at public cost, and a church formed, under a covenant binding its members 'to walk together in the ordinance of the Gospel and in mutual love,' and 'to renounce all errors and schisms, and by-ways contrary to the blessed rules revealed in the Gospel.' The seven trustees formed the nucleus of the church, as of the township; but the two corporations were distinct. The church never professed to be co-extensive with the town, but only received, from time to time, such citizens as from free choice attached themselves to it."

The writer of the above quoted paragraphs refers to the admirable details of government under which the colony was formed. These were known as the "Town Orders." They were drawn up and subscribed to, in

1640, by thirty-two individuals, a list which stands as a "roll of honor." To have descended from one of the original signers of the Town Orders is a credential and passport to the respect and esteem of one's fellow citizens.

These orders were, in brief:—

First.—On land laid out originally by Charlestown, all persons "meet to have land" shall pay sixpence per acre; for all hereafter laid out, twelvepence.

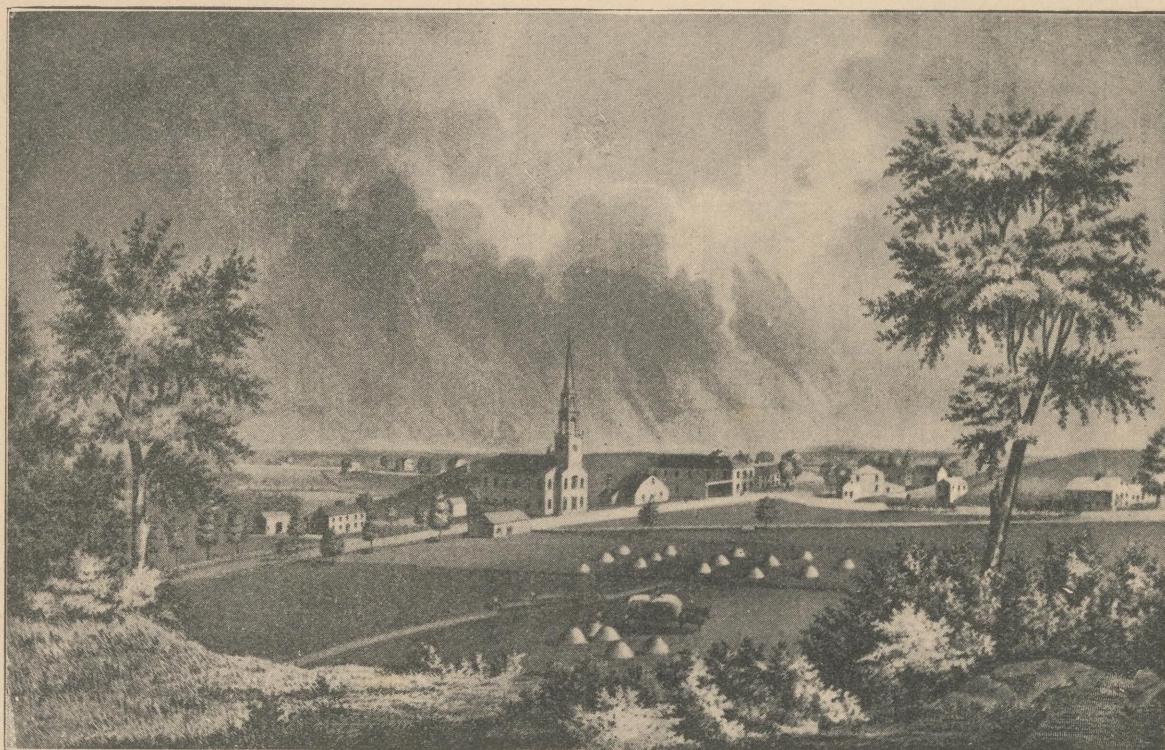
Second.—Lots not improved within fifteen months by planting or otherwise, not to be sold, but returned to the town.

Third.—All cattle to be fenced, by fence or keeper, and all garden plots and orchards to be well enclosed by pale or otherwise.

Fourth.—That no person shall entertain inmate, either married or other, for longer time than three days without consent of four of the selectmen. For every day's offence of this nature a fine of sixpence was imposed.

Fifth.—No young oak timber "like to be good timber," under eight inches square, to be felled or cut on forfeiture of five shillings for each offence.

To these rules—seemingly rigid in our day—our fathers unhesitatingly, in the interest of good government and true co-operation, affixed their signatures. The list of thirty-two signers is as follows: Edward Johnson, Edward Converse, John Mousall, Ezekiel Richardson, Samuel Richardson, Thomas Richardson, William Learned, James Thompson, John Wright, Michael Bacon, John Seers, John Wyman, Francis Wyman, Benjamin Butterfield, Henry Jefts, James Parker, Thomas Graves,



WOBURN IN 1820, FROM ACADEMY HILL.

Nicholas Davis, Nicholas Trarice, John Carter, James Converse, Daniel Bacon, Edward Winn, Henry Baldwin, Francis Kendall, John Tidd, Henry Tottingham, Richard Lowden, William Green, John Russell, James Britten, Thomas Fuller. Mr. W. R. Cutter, the Librarian of the Public Library, and an eminent authority, says: "Of the thirty-two subscribers to the Town Orders, in 1640, twenty-seven died before 1700; two died in 1700—Richard Lowden, at Charlestown, aged 88, and Henry Jefts, at Billerica, aged 94. Of the three survivors of 1700, James Parker died at Groton in 1701, aged 83; Francis Kendall died in Woburn, in 1708, aged 88, and James Converse died in Woburn, in 1715, aged 95.

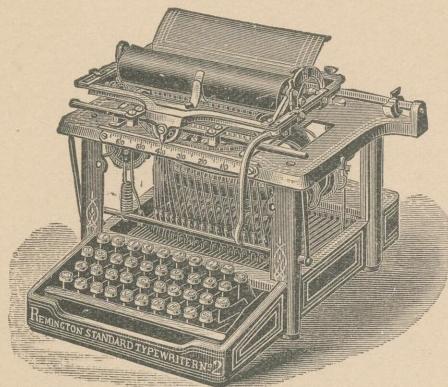
The question of church establishment outside the town of Charlestown, although fostered and encouraged at

first, seems to have been looked upon with disfavor, very soon, by the parent organization, which probably dreaded these secessions from the main body. The tide of sentiment was not to be stayed, however. Charlestown Village had made up its mind, and, therefore, after due ceremonial and much consultation, with prayer and sermon to attune their minds to a proper consideration of the grave question, the church was established Aug. 24, 1642, N. S.

The work of these pioneers in town and church cannot be too highly commended. Let the youth of to-day learn a lesson from the self-sacrificing spirit of the fathers. The country was wild and unsettled. These hardy, courageous men penetrated a dreary, unbroken forest, and hewing their path, as it were. In spite of obstacles

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such as these, and in the face of danger from the aborigines, who naturally looked unkindly upon the invasion, as they deemed it, these men of fortitude, of inherent courage, fearlessly made their way. To found a home, with all its sacred surroundings, to rear a church for the worship of their God, was their unwavering aim. Nought could discourage, dishearten or defeat them. To this remote land, as it was called in 1640, these brave colonists came, meeting its dangers with brave hearts and willing hands. To us, who, in this nineteenth century, enjoy the blessings made possible by their fearlessness, their conduct is a lesson pregnant with meaning.

The establishment of the church in Charlestown Village, Aug. 24, 1642, N. S., was quickly succeeded by the incorporation of the town. The Act of the General Court, authorizing incorporation, is a model of brevity, and stands as a rebuke to the legislative verbiage of the present day. It reads: "Charlestowne Village is called Wooburne," and bears date Oct. 7, 1642, N. S.

Perhaps no town has fuller records of its years of infancy. Thanks to the untiring pen and faithfulness of Edward Johnson, author of "Wonder Working Providence," the story of the origin and settlement of the town has been preserved for those of later generations. The historian Frothingham bestows upon him the title of "the father of Woburn."

The town held its first meeting as a corporate body November 9, 1643, and inaugurated a few measures of local government. It may not be out of place, and it may fittingly still further emphasize the law of contrast, to note that one of the primitive regulations was a fine of eighteen pence to be paid by every absentee from a public meeting who failed to satisfactorily explain his absence. The matter of fences, parcelling of meadows, and laying out of a common field were assigned to committees.

The young town got along—and very well for aught we know—without regular town officers until April 13, 1644, when, in town meeting assembled, it was voted to choose annually seven men to order the prudential affairs of the town, who should hold office till "the first third day of the weeke in the first month" (first Tuesday in March). In furtherance of this vote, Edward Johnson, Edward Converse, John Mousall, William Learned, Ezekiel Richardson, Samuel Richardson, and James Thompson were chosen the first Board of Selectmen; Michael Bacon, Ralph Hill and Thomas Richardson, Surveyors of Highways; William Learned was elected Constable. Simple in their tastes, desires, and habits, the early settlers had not at that time dreamed of the rush and scramble for political preferment and advancement.

The town which created this initial Board of Officers, also formulated a code of instructions, simple, brief, devoid of flourish, and free from any danger of misinterpretation. As a sample of the wisdom inspiring these men of two hundred and fifty years ago, and as demonstrating the strength of the New England town govern-

ment—never yet excelled by any other form in any age—the four orders adopted may well find place in a volume of this character. They were as follows:—

First.—They should always give public notice when any rate or assessment was to be made upon the inhabitants "to the end, men may shew their grievance if any bee; and mutual love and agreement may be continued, by takeing of the burden from the oppressed."

Second.—When any scruples should arise in their minds, in the transaction of the affairs of the town, they should repair to the elder or elders of the church in the said town for advice.

Third.—They should alter no man's property in the town without his free consent.

Fourth.—They should meet once a month, at the least, upon the town's business, and keep a record of all orders concluded by the major part of them for the good of the town; and that they should give an account in public, at the year's end, of their disbursements and disposal of the town's stock and land.

Thus these God-fearing men launched upon an unknown sea their newly-christened bark.

The history of Woburn, from the date of its incorporation to 1800, is not marked by stirring event. Its life and daily experience, during this period, is that of many New England towns. Its population embraced a class of men who seem to have been devoted to home and home surroundings. To live honest, upright lives, to bring up their children in the fear of the Lord, to fulfil the highest ideals of citizenship, to be frugal, industrious, domestic, was their aim. Actuated by these thoughts, it is not a matter of surprise that we find them responding promptly when their homes and the homes of their neighbors were in danger. The early records show that at all periods of its history the town has furnished its full share of brave defenders. The train band (1642—1692) did noble service in the Indian wars of that time. Then came the Provincial Period, lasting till 1775, followed by the Revolutionary Period. In both these seasons of danger Woburn's sons bore an honorable part. The proximity of the opening struggle of the latter period at Lexington and Concord brought the struggle to the very doors of Woburn, but she did not shrink. Before daybreak of the nineteenth of April, 1775, a company of Woburn Minute Men was marching to Lexington, and before nightfall the names of Asahel Porter and Daniel Thompson of Woburn had been placed upon the immortal death roll of those martyrs who fell on Lexington Green. This town, whose quarter-millennial is now celebrated, sent its sons to other battlefields of the Revolution, to Bunker Hill and the siege of Ticonderoga, to the army at New York and in Jersey; in short, wherever sounded the call of duty, there stood she in defense of home and country. In this connection, it may be added that in the late Rebellion she furnished 775 men, 82 of whom were killed. A monument upon the common, bearing a

## EDWARD EVERETT THOMPSON,

the mayor, was born in North Woburn, Dec. 18, 1826, in the house now occupied by his brother, Rev. Leander Thompson, and located at the corner of Elm and Ward streets. He dates his ancestry directly back through seven generations to James Thompson, who was of the party, under Governor Winthrop, which landed at Salem in June, 1630. The line, which is unbroken, is James, Jonathan, Jonathan, Samuel, "Sheriff" Abijah, and "Deacon" Charles. James Thompson was one of the original settlers of Woburn, and in December, 1640, was one of thirty-two who subscribed to the Town Orders. In 1642 he served as a member of the first board of selectmen, and held this office for twenty years. Jonathan Thompson (2d in descent) was one of the first three teachers in Woburn schools, and the first male teacher employed by the town. He was afterwards town constable and town sexton. Jonathan (3d in descent) was one of the tything men, and was a commissioner in 1728 to the General Court to oppose Wilmington's (then Goshen's) petition to be set off from Woburn. Samuel (4th in descent) held no public office. He it was who built the house where the mayor was born. Abijah (5th in descent) fought in the French war of 1758, and was one of the Woburn company which marched to Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775. For nearly thirty years he was Deputy Sheriff of the county, and for eight years a selectman of the town. "Deacon" Charles (6th in descent, and father of the mayor), never sought or held office, but was for a number of years an officer in the First Congregational Church. From this stock, an integral part of the town's earlier and later history, descended the present mayor.

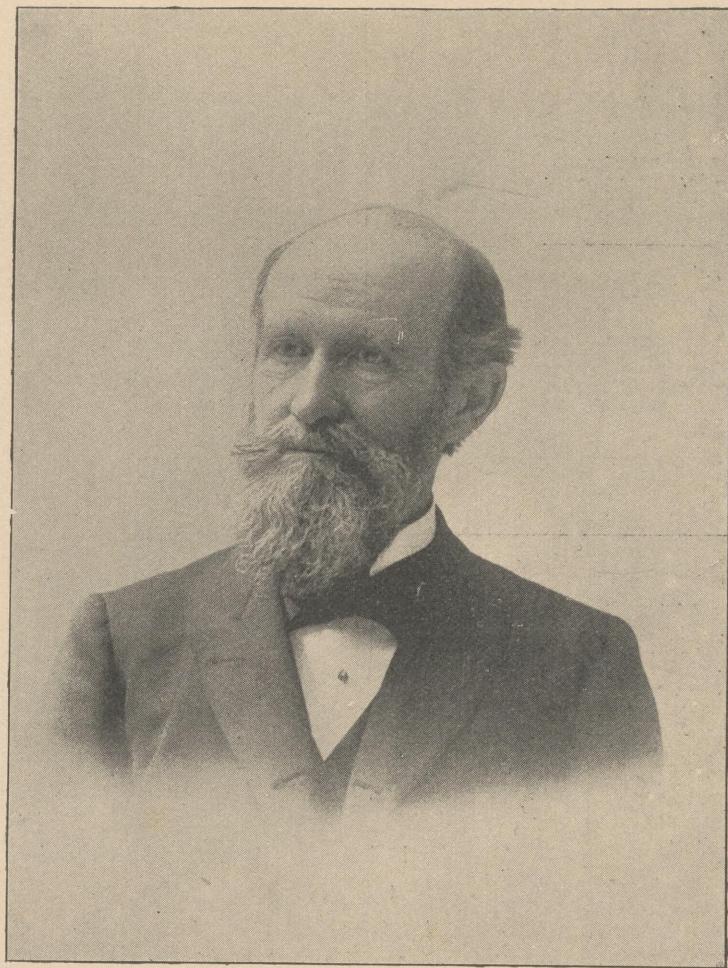
Edward Everett Thompson is the son of Charles and Mary Wyman Thompson, and the youngest of nine children. He was educated at our public schools, finishing his course with the grammar schools, the highest

grade in those days. Sept. 9, 1848, he married Sarah S. Hackett of Wilton, N. H. For a number of years he was engaged in mercantile business with his brother Abijah, at North Woburn, and where he also served as postmaster. In March of 1861, Woburn increased the number of its selectmen from three to nine, and Mr. E. E. Thompson was chosen one of the number. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, his brother Abijah enlisted, and the labor of the office of selectman demanding so much time, Mr. E. E. Thompson sold out his business and devoted his attention to public duties.

This office Mr. Thompson held for seventeen consecutive years, being chairman one year and clerk for twelve years. In 1871, and for ten years succeeding, he was clerk of the Water Board, and Water Register. In 1871 he represented Woburn in the General Court. For nine years he has been a special commissioner for Middlesex county, an office he now holds. January 1, 1892, will round out for him twelve years as treasurer of the Woburn Five Cent Savings Bank. When Woburn became a city Mr. Thompson was elected to the Common Council from Ward 4, and served two years as president of that body. This list of offices filled by him is eloquent testimony to the confidence his fellow citizens repose in him.

In his church (the First Congregational), his Christian character and sterling integrity has found recognition in his having been a deacon of the First Church eight years, superintendent of the North Church Sabbath school five years, superintendent of the First Church Sabbath school ten years, collector and treasurer of the First Congregational parish fourteen years, and a member of the Church Aid Committee of the Woburn Conference nine years.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson reside at 66 Montvale Avenue.



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bronze military figure, recounts their virtues and perpetuates their memory.

There were times of peace as well for the town born as related in 1642, and this hardy people met such duties as well. Agriculture claimed the attention of a great proportion of the early settlers. The leather business was conducted upon a small scale, quite early in the town's career. John and Francis Wyman, brothers, and among the original signers of the Town Orders, were tanners; Gershom Flagg, in 1668, is recorded as a tanner with "dwelling hows, bark hows, mill hows, and bearne hows, tann fats, etc., . . . situate in High Street, nere the meetting hows." From these small germs this industry has gone forward with wondrous strides, but it has always remained almost the sole manufacturing inter-

est. This restriction to one line of production has always tended to retard the city's development. The records of population bear evidence to this. Up to 1820 Woburn was a plant of slow growth. At times it not only did not show the natural increase, but, on the other hand, it lost in population. In 1642 it numbered about 60 souls, and in 123 years it had reached only 1,575. In 1776 the colonial census gave 1,691 inhabitants, an increase of only 116. In 1790 the first United States census was taken, and Woburn had added but 59, a total of 1,750. In 1799 Burlington (Woburn Precinct) was set off, and when the census of 1800 was had, Woburn's population had dropped to 1,246. It lost twenty-seven in the next ten years. In 1820 it jumped to 1,579, a paltry gain of four in fifty-five years. From this

1642  
123  
1776



WOBURN COMMON.

time it took on a more vigorous life. In 1830 its population was 1,977; in 1840, 2,994. Winchester was set off in 1850, but that caused only a temporary loss in population, the census of 1860 showing 6,295. In 1872 it was 9,350; in 1882 it was 11,759; in 1883 it dropped to 11,454; in 1885 the State census gave Woburn a population of 11,750, and the assessors in May, 1887, reported 12,760. The census of 1890 reached high-water mark, viz.: 13,449.

What and where is Woburn? Capt. Edward Johnson wrote of it in 1652, ten years after it was incorporated: "The situation of this town is in the highest part of the yet peopled land; near upon the head springs of many considerable rivers or their branches, as the first rise of Ipswich River and the rise of Shawshin River, one of the most considerable branches of the Merrimac, as also the

first rise of the Mistick River and Ponds. It is very full of pleasant springs and great variety of very good water, which the summer's heat causeth to be more cooler, and the winter's cold maketh more warmer. Their meadows are not large, but lie in divers places to particular dwellings, the like doth their springs. Their land is very fruitful in many places, although they have no great quantity of plain land in any one place, yet doth their rocks and swamps yield very good food for cattle; as also they have mast and tar for shipping, but the distance of place by land causeth them, as yet, to be unprofitable. They have great store of iron ore. Their meeting-house stands in a small plain, where four streets meet. The people are very laborious, if not exceeding, some of them."

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the purity of the water in this section, a condition existent to-day. For two hundred and fifty years this has been Woburn's proud boast, that no community was blessed in a like degree with an unfailing supply of pure water, such an essential factor in the health of a city or town.

In an official report to the British government, made in 1660, on the resources and conditions of New England towns, Mr. Samuel Maverick writes that Woburn is four or five miles above Malden, and that it is a more considerable town, where the people live by furnishing the sea-towns with provisions, and he mentions corn and flesh, and adds that they also supply merchants with such goods for export. These references to early records bear out the previous assertion that the settlers here were devoted principally to agricultural pursuits, and that in that primitive time they were industrious and ambitious.

Woburn's geographical location may be stated thus: It is situated in the easterly part of Middlesex county, 10 miles northeast of Boston, by a loop line of the Lowell division of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Its boundaries are: Northeast by Reading and Stoneham, southeast by Winchester, southwest by Lexington, northwest by Burlington and Wilmington. The original territory of the town has been thrice reduced. Wilmington was set off in 1730, Burlington in 1799, and Winchester in 1850. The present area is 7,608 acres of taxable land, and probably 1,000 acres of exempt land, an area exceeding that of the cities of Chelsea, Cambridge and Somerville combined. Reference has been made to "four streets" meeting at the plain where the meeting-house stood in 1660. This quartette of thoroughfares comprised probably all of the highways of that day; ancient deeds refer almost constantly to them. The street plan of the town enlarged very slowly, keeping pace with the sluggish growth of population. The earlier thoroughfares often took a name from some one dwelling thereon, or indicated direction or connection with some industry,—as, for example, Mousall Lane, Up Street, Military Lane, Sawpit Lane, Reading Road, Step Rock Road, etc. In 1834 steps were taken looking toward systematic street nomenclature, and twenty-one streets were named. In 1849 the names of sixty-four streets are found in the report of the selectmen. In 1863 the list had grown to eighty-three public streets and fifty private ways, open, but not accepted. In the admirable article on streets, published by Hon. Edward F. Johnson in 1890, one hundred and forty-four streets were described, aggregating a length of 333,258 feet, or about 63.1 miles.

The Gazetteer of Massachusetts (Nason, 1874) under the head of Woburn says: "The underlying rock is sienite, a huge mass of which, called 'Rag Rock,' lifts its head near the central village. The surface of the town is finely varied by hill and valley; and three bold eminences—Whispering Hill, Zion's Hill and Horn Pond Mountain—characterize the features of the landscape, and afford fine scenic views in the southwest section of

the town. Two branches of the Mystic River drain the territory and afford some motive power. The Boston & Lowell passes along the valley of the eastern branch. The town is accommodated by a branch of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, which gives ten trains, to and from Boston, daily."

So much for past records; with its original location, time has wrought no changes. The same rivers drain its hills and rush onward to the sea. The sienitic rocks still rear their heads above the town, unchanged amidst the ever-changing surroundings. The village church has been superseded by numerous more pretentious structures, but their location, "in a small plain, where four streets meet," is practically the same. The rude dwellings of the pioneer, the roomy dwellings of the later inhabitant, the garrison house, the "lean-to," the well-sweep, the village pump, have given place to the more artistic, more comfortable and more advanced ideas of the nineteenth century. Woburn has grown to a population of 14,000. The town has become a city. By road measurement it is just as far from Boston as in 1642, but in view of its increased advantages of communication it is "only across the street" from the city of the Gilded Dome. Twenty-three trains each way, daily, connect it with Boston. It is no longer a terminus, the "branch of the Boston & Lowell" has grown into a loop of the great Boston & Maine system, and thus the world is brought to our door.

The modest tanyard on Wyman street, with its insignificant output, carried on by the brothers who gave their aid and countenance to the founding of the infant township, two hundred and fifty years ago, has grown into more than a score of large establishments, employing hundreds of men, and producing thousands of sides of leather annually.

In the average New England town, the schoolhouse followed quickly after the founding of the settlement, and the establishment of the church. Woburn probably was no exception to the rule, notwithstanding the fact that no item for school support appears in the records until thirty years after the town's incorporation. The law of the Massachusetts Colony permitted the pay of teachers to be received direct from heads of families, and in this light, the absence of such charges from the tax levy is not surprising, nor indicative that no schools existed previous to 1673. The duties could not have been arduous, nor the scholars numerous, for two teachers received the munificent (?) sum of ten shillings, to be divided equally. And this was the humble seed from which has grown Woburn's extensive and splendid school system. The records show the increase from year to year, slow to be sure, but it must be remembered the town itself grew slowly. In 1685 conditions were such that under the law a grammar school had to be established, and, in accordance with this requirement, we find that a pedagogue in the person of Mr. Samuel Carter was engaged as teacher, at an annual salary of twenty-five dollars. This small compensation was offset by the

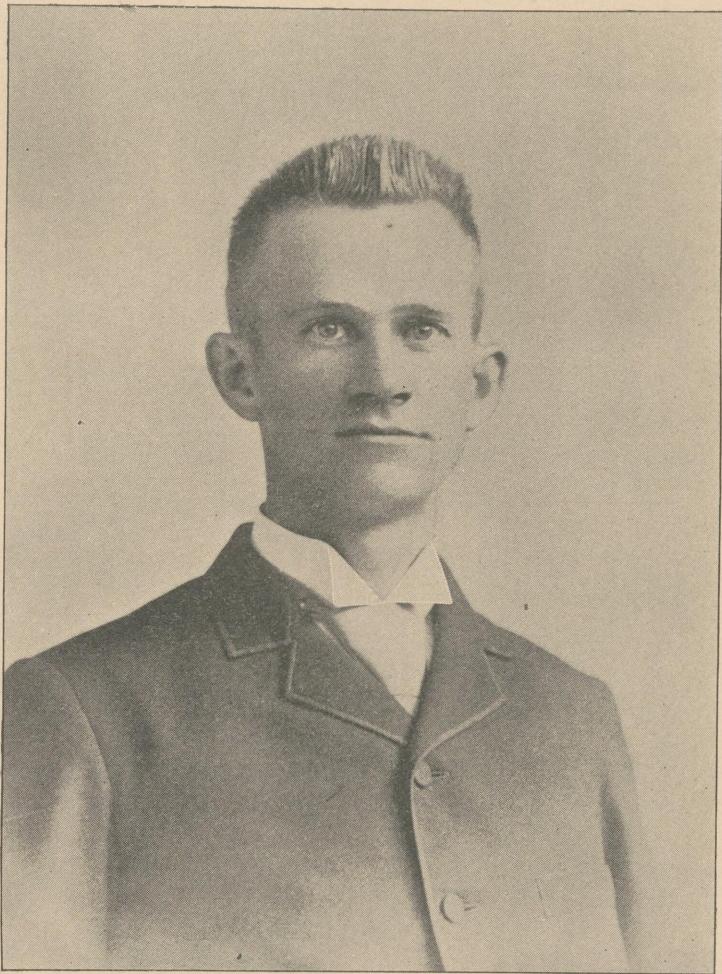
## EDWARD F. JOHNSON.

Edward F. Johnson, son of John and Julia A. (Bulfinch) Johnson, was born in Woburn, October 22, 1856. He attended the public schools of his native town, and was graduated at the high school in 1874. He then entered Harvard College, where he obtained a degree of A. B. in 1878. After a year's rest, part of which was spent in travel abroad, he became a student at the Harvard Law School from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted a member of the Suffolk bar in 1881, and was appointed clerk of the Fourth District Court of Eastern Middlesex at its establishment in 1882, and held the position until he resigned in July, 1888.

In April, 1887, Mr. Johnson was elected town treas-

urer of Woburn, and was re-elected the following year. In December, 1888, he was chosen first mayor of the newly-incorporated city, and held the position for two years. In February, 1891, he was appointed justice of the Fourth District Court of Eastern Middlesex.

Mr. Johnson is a direct descendant of Capt. Edward Johnson, who, having been the first town clerk and chairman of the first board of selectmen in Woburn, has been called "The Father of the Town." All of Mr. Johnson's American ancestors, excepting the first two generations, were natives of Woburn, and he was named after Edward Johnson and Francis Kendall, who was another of the early settlers of Woburn, and one whose descendants have in turn arrived with a Johnson.



HON. EDW. F. JOHNSON.



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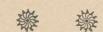
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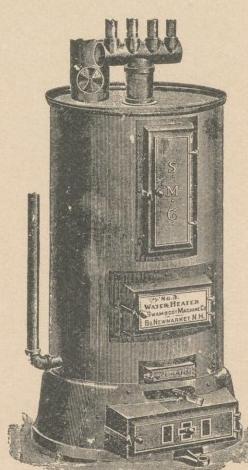
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fact that he had no pupils, but we find no recorded complaint from him that he was overworked. The town evidently believed it wiser to pay him a salary, even if he did not teach, than to pay a fine to the county for non-compliance with the law. It must be said, however, that Woburn contributed generously to the support of education at the college in Cambridge, and helped with its means in the construction of new college buildings there.

The first schoolhouse erected in the centre of the town "near the meeting-house" (where the Unitarian church now stands), was built in 1713. But it was not until some years after that the school was a school in fact, as well as in name. Numerous teachers were hired, and taught for a short time, but usually at "times of Court," so that the law might be complied with, and no complaint lodged against the town. To accommodate the scattered population the school, from 1707 till as late as 1742, was moved about, and a report of the committee, dated March 18, 1741-2, is herewith given, to show the difference between present methods and those of a century and a half ago:—

First. To Lieut. Samuel Kendall's (Kendall's Mill) on the 22d day of March, inst., and there keep till May 9th.

Second. Thence to the Schoolhouse (in the Centre) till July 11th.

Third. Thence to New Bridge, "house of Martha Tidds," or elsewhere, till August 8th.

Fourth. Thence to the house of Lieut. Joseph Richardson, Jr., till September 19th.

Fifth. Thence to the Precinct, at some place that they shall agree upon, till December 31st.

Sixth. Thence to the Carter's quarter (South Village) house of Mr. Ebenezer Converse, till 1st Monday in March, next.

The teachers were generally under-graduates of Harvard and residents of Cambridge, or Woburn's sons who had been graduated there. The list embraces names that afterwards won fame as eloquent divines or civil officers. Sewall, in his history of Woburn, mentions among the number the following: Hon. Nathaniel Saltonstall, of Haverhill; Hon. Jonathan Sewall, Attorney-General at the opening of the Revolution; Rev. John Hancock, father of Governor Hancock; Rev. Habijah Weld, of Attleborough; Rev. Peter Clark, of Danvers; Rev. John Fox and his son, Col. Jabez Fox; Rev. John Gardner, of Stow; Rev. Timothy Walker, of Pennacook, N. H.; Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, of Chester, N. H.; Rev. Ebenezer Wyman, of Union, Ct.; Messrs. Isaac, Adam and Jabez Richardson; Mr. Ebenezer Thompson; Messrs. James and John Fowle. These names are worthy of record here, and at this time, for whatever we are to-day, and to whatever degree of excellence our schools may have attained, is due to the work of these educational pioneers.

In 1760 and till 1775, with the exception of three years (1762, '67 and '68) the moving-about rule was

practically suspended, and the school was kept only in the Precinct (Burlington) and the Centre. In 1775 the first steps were taken looking to having schools in various parts of the town at one and the same time. These outlying schools were established, and kept in private houses.

Just one hundred years ago the town woke up on the question of schools, and appointed a committee to make an exhaustive examination of the system, report upon its condition, and suggest improvements. The report of this committee is given in full in the Town Records. It is too long for insertion here, but it is a valuable paper, and will repay study. It urges the highest morality as a qualification for teachers, care in the choice of school committee who have the hiring of teachers, prescribes opening of sessions with prayer and Bible reading, fixes a course of study, discountenances corporal punishment, recommends study of the Catechism, and the providing poor scholars with "paper, pens, ink and books, at the charge of the town, if they are poor orphans or children of such parents who are unable to provide for them, so that each child may have the advantage of a free school, and be made useful to himself and others."

The town was divided into districts in this year (1792) also, and in 1794 erected nine new schoolhouses, at an aggregate cost of nearly \$2,000, the town taking a deed of the land on which the new buildings stood. In passing, let us note that the original estimate of the cost was about one half of the actual cost, and the deficit was made up the following year. This is added to show that over-running of appropriations is not peculiar to the latter half of the nineteenth century.

From 1795, Woburn's schools made rapid strides forward. The town lost four of the nine school buildings, when Burlington was set off in 1799, but the work begun upon so sound a basis as the report of 1792, could not stop. It was instinct with life. After the departure of Burlington, Woburn voted \$300 for public school support. This amount was increased, from year to year, until, in 1839, the town was paying \$1,200 for this purpose. In 1865 it had twelve schoolhouses and voted upwards of \$10,500 for the department. Woburn has never been niggardly in its treatment of the public school. It has to-day fourteen school buildings, aggregating in value, with the land upon which they stand and personal property, \$205,000, and it appropriates \$40,000 a year to their support. Seventy-three persons are employed in the nearly fifty schools: Whole number of pupils enrolled, in day and evening schools, according to report for 1891, was 2,673; average daily attendance, 1,891; average attendance evening school, 50. Population (estimated), 13,600; children between 5 and 15 years, 2,902; under 5 years, 1,470; average cost of tuition (basis daily attendance) \$19.34; average cost of tuition for each child in the city, between 5 and 15 years, \$12.60.

With the words of Mr. Frank B. Richardson, the

## ROBERT JOHN WALKER PHINNEY.

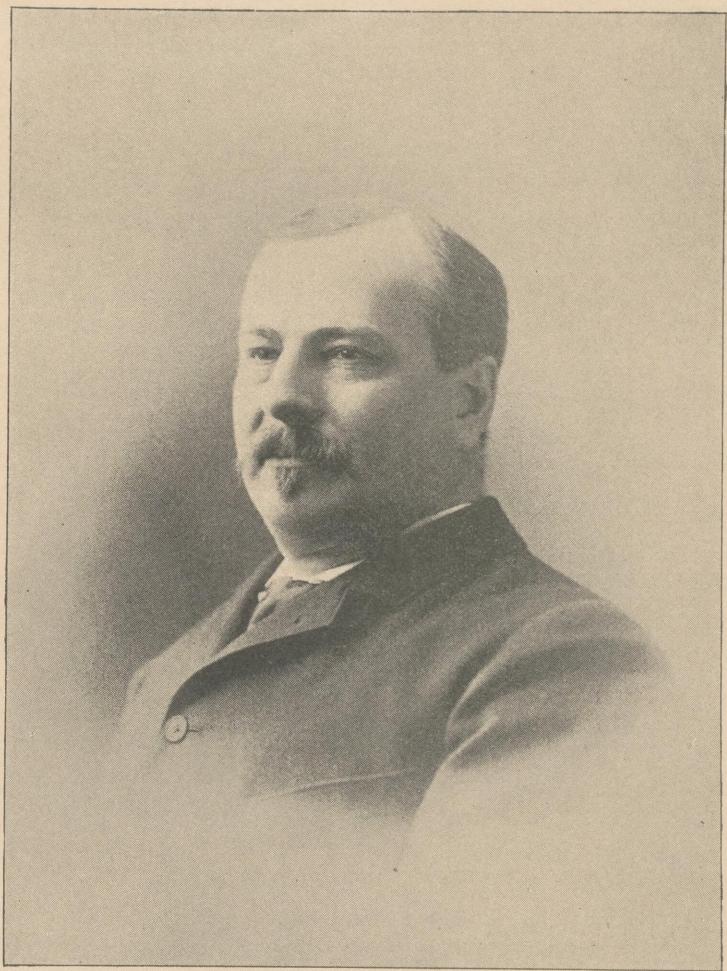
Robert John Walker Phinney, the subject of this sketch, was born at Barnstable, Cape Cod, Mass., the 10th of April, 1847, and is the youngest son of Maj. S. B. Phinney. He was educated in the public schools in his native village, and at the age of fourteen years entered Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., taking a preparatory course of study for college, graduating from Exeter in summer of 1866.

In the autumn of the same year, his health being impaired, he accepted a government appointment through the Hon. Oakes Ames, on the survey of the Union Pacific Railroad, over the Rocky Mountains. He was assigned to Col. R. J. Lawrence's corps, to report at Fort Saunders, W. T., which he did in November, 1866. At the time he went upon the survey, the Union Pacific had only been completed about half way across the State of Nebraska. Mr. Phinney remained upon the survey of the road till the completion to the California line, in the year 1869. The adventures he experienced are quite thrilling, going at times with the engineer corps through

very hazardous places. The Indians were very troublesome, and it required active vigilance to keep them off. At no time, although provided with U. S. cavalry, did the engineer corps feel safe.

While at Green River, on the survey, in the summer of 1867, it was important that an imaginary line should be made across the river, and some one of the corps must swim across the swollen rapids to get the point to make the imaginary line. Mr. Phinney volunteered, and, with great danger pertaining to it, successfully swam across and back, receiving honorable mention from Gen. Hudnut and Gen. Blickinstoffer for the feat.

After the completion of the Union Pacific, Mr. Phinney entered mercantile life, and has been associated with the Manchester mills ever since. He settled in Woburn in 1878, where he married the daughter of the late Dr. John Clough. He is a staunch democrat, and was tendered the unanimous nomination for the office of mayor of Woburn, at its second election, but declined on account of business interests.



ROBERT J. PHINNEY.

highly-esteemed and efficient School Superintendent, this section may be closed. He says, in his last report, speaking of Woburn's school system: "And to-day it stands ready to compare itself with any community of equal size, without fear of the result."

(Continued on Page 26.)

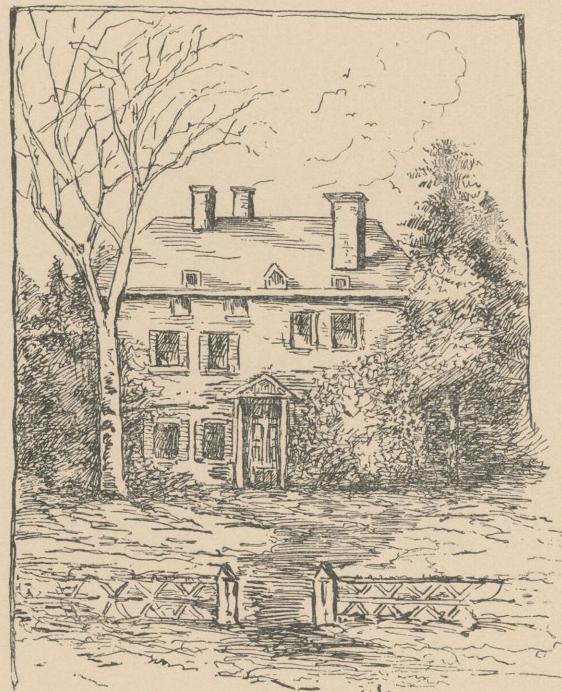
## Landmarks.

THE celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the town's incorporation would be rendered doubly interesting if visitors could measure the advance of two and one-half centuries by a direct comparison between the old and the new. But the "wear and tear" of time has caused the disappearance of buildings wherein dwelt the men who made this village their abiding place. The unpretentious dwellings in which families were

reared, and in which earnest, frugal, God-fearing lives were spent, homes where griefs and joys wove the web of daily existence, have nearly all passed away.

But in the absence of actual relics of that early period, the Historic Sites Committee has marked the points of greatest interest. Mr. William R. Cutter, the accomplished librarian, expert genealogist, and historical writer, has collated for us of the nineteenth century, from many sources, much valuable information, and it is through his indefatigable labors that the Woburn public and the visiting stranger within the city's gates are enabled to form a fairly satisfactory picture of "ye olden time."

The homes of twenty-eight of the original thirty-two signers of the Town Orders have been definitely or practically located by him. Let the result of his research in this direction be briefly mentioned here:—



BLACK HORSE TAVERN.

Edward Johnson lived on the present Joseph R. Kendall estate, on Cambridge Street.

Edward Converse's house stood in present Winchester (Woburn, prior to 1850), on the former B. F. Thompson place, on Main Street. This is conceded to have been the first house built in the original town limits.

John Mousall's house was in front of the Second Burying Ground, on the estate now numbered 23 Montvale Avenue, and was the first house built in present Woburn.

*scc  
PQ  
95*  
The three brothers Richardson had their residence on or near present Washington Street (formerly Richardson's Row) or Reading Road from Winchester Centre.

William Learned's estate was on East Street (now Washington Street), Montvale.

The James Thompson house was near the junction of Elm and Travers Streets, North Woburn.

John Wright's home was probably on the present Woburn Almshouse property, on Middle Street.

Michael Bacon lived in present Burlington (Woburn, prior to 1799), the estate being on the corner of Cambridge Street and "Walker's Lane."

The home of John Sears was in Montvale.

The two brothers Wyman lived near the junction of Main and Wyman Streets.

Benjamin Butterfield is another signer, whom the records would seem to locate in the easterly part of the town.

The home estate of Thomas Graves extended from Montvale village southerly to where the Aberjona River crosses Washington Street in Winchester.

Nicholas Davis was the original owner of the Walker farm in Burlington.

Nicholas Trarice lived on the place in Burlington, lately owned by Nathan Blanchard; the house stood on the spot occupied by Mr. Blanchard's carriage house.

The John Carter property has been, in recent years, known as the Andrews estate, in the southwesterly portion of Winchester.

James Converse, (the last survivor of the thirty-two signers, dying in 1715, aged 95), lived on property adjoining the present High School lot on Church Street, Winchester.

Daniel Bacon lived on Cambridge Street, in present Burlington.

Edward Winn's house was on the site now occupied by the residence of William H. Winn, Winn Street, Burlington.

Henry Baldwin settled in North Woburn, and in 1661 built the Baldwin mansion, on Elm Street. This is the oldest house in town, and was the home of Col. Loammi Baldwin, (1745-1807). From him the Baldwin apple was named.

Francis Kendall lived on Lexington Street, near Garden Street. His house was standing in 1864.

John Field was a resident of the easterly part of Woburn, as was also Henry Tottingham, the latter's house being located near the Woburn and Reading lines.

William Green lived near John Carter, mentioned above, "at the South End of Woburn."

John Russell's house was near the north end of Rag Rock, in the highway "from the west end of the town," now Bedford and Kilby Streets.

James Britton was a dweller in Montvale.

Such facts of location as the above may be properly followed by reference to the houses of public men, and town buildings. Those who visit Woburn upon its anniversary days will see only the modern structures. These may make such an impression that the following locations may be fixed by association.

The Town Schoolhouse (1713-1808) stood where the Unitarian Church now is, on the corner of Pleasant and Winn Streets. When the First Congregational society chose the site for a church (its fourth edifice), in 1809, the schoolhouse was removed to Montvale Avenue, where it stood on the spot now occupied by Tripp's blacksmith shop.

Meeting-House Hill is the elevation back of the Rink on Montvale Avenue. Upon its westerly slope stood, from 1672 to 1752, the second church built by the original society. The first and third church edifices stood upon the Common. The Common and Meeting-House Hill lots were given to the town by George Bunker.

The First Burying Ground is located on Park Street; first mention, 1660; earliest stone, 1690. Here the ancestors of Ex-Presidents Franklin Pierce and Grover Cleveland, and of President Harrison are buried.

The Second Burying Ground on Montvale Avenue,

near Main Street, was opened in 1794.

The Third Religious society worshipped in a room or hall, fitted up in a house opposite Mrs. Lewis Shaw's residence, on Main Street. It was used from 1746 to 1756.

The first Baptist Church was opened in 1794, and stood on the corner of Main and Charles Streets, now numbered 535 to 539 Main Street. In 1828 the present structure was built at the junction of Main, Winn and Park Streets, and the original building was moved to where it now stands, No. 545 Main Street, and has been since used for manufacturing purposes.

The town minister was an important personage in the village population. Rev. Thomas Carter (1642-1684) lived in a house where No. 23 Pleasant Street now is. A portion of the timbers of the old house are in the present structure.

Rev. Jabez Fox (1679-1703) was next door neighbor of the foregoing, living in front of the present Library, on the same side of Pleasant Street.

Rev. John Fox (1703-1756) was a succeeding tenant to his father, Jabez.

Rev. Edward Jackson (1729-1754) lived in a house on the present unoccupied corner of Main and Charles Streets.

Rev. Josiah Sherman (1756-1775) resided in a house which stood where Mrs. Lewis Shaw now lives, No. 529 Main Street.

Rev. Samuel Sargeant (1785-1799) lived near the site of Dr. John M. Harlow's residence, No. 505 Main Street.

Rev. Joseph Chickering (1804-1821) occupied the house now standing on the corner of Pleasant and Reed Streets, known as the "Oliver Bacon place."

Rev. Joseph Bennett (1822-1847) lived in three houses during his pastorate: the Wheeler house at North Woburn, the Clapp house at Central Square, and the Dr. F. W. Graves' house, on Pleasant Street.

Three buildings still stand in Woburn, which enjoyed, many years ago, great fame as hosteries. These have long since been used for other purposes, but they link us to the past, and form a part of Woburn's business and social history.

The Mishawum House (now a tenement-house, on the north side of Kilby Street), stood originally on the corner of Main and New Boston Streets, on the site now occupied by the residence of Griffin Place, Esq. In 1785 it was sold by the owner, John Fowle of Woburn, to Ichabod Parker of Reading, Mass., who opened it as a public house. "Bud Parker's Tavern" was known far and near, and its *cuisine* and its "flip" enjoyed a wide popularity. It was a changing post for stages running between Boston and points north. Parker L. Converse, Esq., of Woburn, a direct descendant of Landlord Parker, has told its history most charmingly in his recent work, entitled "Woburn Legends" (1892). The house was "headquarters for notable gatherings, country



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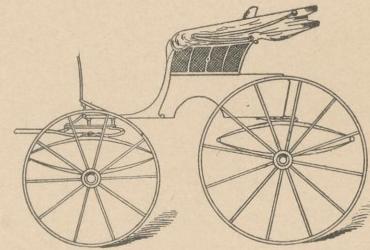


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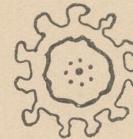
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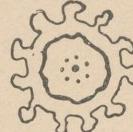
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travel, military parades, dances, suppers, and town gosipers." The year 1798 saw an ecclesiastical council sitting within its walls, and the council to ordain Rev. Joseph Chickering, in 1804, met there: As many as fourteen stages a day stopped at this famous inn. Ichabod Parker was the first United States postmaster appointed in Woburn, 1797, and the post office was located in the hotel till 1810. The opening of the Middlesex Canal, in 1803, brought much custom to the house.

Another hotel was the Horn Pond House (now the residence of E. W. Hudson, Esq., on Canal Street). The Middlesex Canal, which ran directly in front of the house (site of present Canal Street), was a source of great profit. The house attained its greatest season of prosperity in 1835.

A third hostelry, and one of the most noted, is still standing on Main Street, between Broad and Salem Streets (occupied by Maloney Brothers, grocers). It was known as the "Flagg Tavern," in 1827. It was prior to this the house of Major John Fowle, who died in 1775. Built about 1730.

The site of two others are marked. The Fowle Tavern, where the Minute Men met and organized in January, 1775, stood where the Central House now is, and the Ark Tavern (one of the earliest in Woburn) existed from 1675—1828, on the site of the house of the late Daniel Richardson, opposite New Boston Street.

With the stage coach and the canal boat, the old-fashioned country tavern has disappeared, and these relics of former years and former customs will be viewed with interest at this time.

The tannery of the Wyman Brothers (1642) was in the rear of Church's store, Central Square, and the ancient vats are buried there.

The Academy House or Hall, on Main Street, was built by Thomas Henshaw before 1740, and in 1808 was used for public worship. A private school for young ladies was kept there. Now occupied by Mr. Thomas Salmon, as a store. This building, and the old Flagg Tavern (Maloney Bros.' store), are representative buildings of the Colonial period.

The Cleveland Homelands were located at North Woburn, and embraced the Rumford House property and adjacent territory.

The first store in Woburn was located where the post office is, in Dow's Block.

Powder House, on Powder-House Hill (rear of Central House). This elevation was the site of the first bell-tower, 1678. The hill has had various names: Mount Seir, 1675; Bell Hill, 1678; The Rock, 1682; and Powder-House Hill since 1812.

At No. 649 Main Street stands the house (remodelled) of Daniel Thompson, who was slain in Concord Fight, April 19, 1775.

The residence of Sewall D. Samson, Montvale, was once the dwelling-place of Charles Goodyear, who dis-

covered the process of producing a solid elastic material from India-rubber, in Woburn, A.D. 1839.

The birthplace of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, the scientist and physicist, is on Main Street, North Woburn, and bears an explanatory inscription.

Upon Horn Pond Mountain is the earliest aboriginal relic of which the present limits of Woburn can boast. It is a stone mortar, hollowed in a solid rock, whether artificial or natural is unknown. The inner surface shows the polish consequent from use. Horn Pond abounded in fish, the surrounding woods in game, and it is reasonable to presume this hollow was used by the aboriginal inhabitants in the preparation of food.

The antiquity of Woburn names is attested by the fact that Horn Pond is named on a map of date 1633, and is called the "great pond" in 1640; Horn Pond Mountain (260 feet high) is shown on the 1633 map, as also is the Aberjona River and Mistick Pond. Capt. Miles Standish and a party explored the Mistick River as early as 1621. The Town Meadow is mentioned in 1641. It is in rear of present Public Library.

The first streets were: Up Street, 1644; Sawpit Lane, 1644; Military Lane, 1644; Driver's Lane, 1646 (in present Winchester); Highway to Reading, 1646; Main Street, 1646. Rag Rock (200 feet high) is named in 1648. Listening Hill (300 feet high) is mentioned in 1720. This hill, the highest point of land in Woburn, overlooks Shaker Glen, and probably gained its name from the custom of the farmers, who resorted thither to listen for the tinkle of the cow-bells on straying cattle.

Meadows in the early days were as plentiful "as leaves in Vallambrosa." Berry Meadow, 1647, was south of Mountain Street and west of Main Street. Boggy Meadow, 1643, in the northeasterly part of the town, near the present Chemical Works. Buck Meadow, 1647, both sides of the Aberjona river, near Richardson's mill (Middle Street, North Woburn). Hart's Hole, or Holl, Meadow, 1656, in the limits of North Woburn. Bull Meadow, 1649, near the Lexington line. Drum Meadow, 1650, locality not determined. Great Meadow, 1648, in Burlington, near Lexington line. Long Meadow, 1648, in Burlington. Loose Meadow, 1648, near the Reading line. Maple Meadow, 1648, southwesterly part of Wilmington. Mill Rock Meadow, 1648, sometimes called Milestone Meadow, west part of present North Woburn village. Parley Meadow, 1647, junction boundary lines of Woburn, Stoneham and Reading. Pine Meadow, 1648, first in Woburn, then Burlington, and now in Lexington. Rock Meadow, 1648, in Burlington. Round Meadow, 1649, in Burlington. Settle Meadow, 1648, next Cedar Swamp, in Wilmington.

A few other localities may be grouped here: Turkey Hill, 1650, the location of William Johnson's saw-mill (1680), in present Shaker Glen. New Bridge (1656) was another name for North Woburn, taking the name from the bridge across the stream (afterwards the Middlesex Canal), near the Baldwin mansion. Indian Hill,

1663, westerly part of Winchester. Training Field, 1665, present Woburn Common. Hungry Plain, 1668, was a lot traversed by present Pearl Street. World's End, 1683, west part of town at that time; now in Lexington. Happy End, 1690, locality of present Cambridge Street.

## A Few Leaves of Woburn History.

*Continued.*

ONE of the chief points of interest for the Anniversary visitor, and the pride of every Woburn citizen, is the Public Library Building, on Pleasant Street. Its perfection of architectural finish, its beautiful location, its valuable collection of books, minerals and antiques, the

story of its founding, its high rank in its class, all serve to make it the centre of attraction.

Woburn, for many years, has had numerous libraries—modest in extent—but expressive of the desire, on the part of the inceptors, to gain and diffuse information.

The Social Library, established in 1789, was a proprietary library; Loammi Baldwin, Joseph Bartlett, Samuel Thompson, Zebediah Wyman, John Hastings and others, were subscribers. Col. Leonard Thompson is said to have been the last living proprietor. The books, about three hundred in number, were divided among the owners in 1827.

The Charitable Religious Library dates from 1807. The First Congregational Church is the present custodian of the six score of books making up this collection.

The Young Men's Library was established in 1835.



WOBURN IN 1852.

Its 375 volumes are now in the Woburn Public Library.

The North Woburn Library was organized in 1840, and the credit for this is due Mr. Benjamin Coolidge, whose grandfather, Col. Loammi Baldwin, was first subscriber to the library of 1789, referred to above. In 1827 this collection of 1016 volumes was merged with the Rumford collection, and is now located in the Rumford House, in the room where Count Rumford, as Benjamin Thompson, first saw the light of day. It is a free library of 1,600 volumes, and is an adjunct of the Public Library.

The Warren Academy Library, numbering 300 volumes, and the Agricultural Library of 150 volumes have been, since 1860, a part of the Public Library collection.

Pippy's Circulating Library, 1857, Grosvenor & Co.'s Library, 1867, and the various church Sunday-school libraries, make up the earlier attempts of the townspeople in the line of fostering a love of literature.

These were the pioneers. It remained for one of our public-spirited citizens to forever enshrine his name in the hearts of his fellows by establishing a free public library, second to none in popular use and popular appreciation. Hon. Jonathan Bowers Winn, born in Burlington, August 24, 1811, was a direct descendant in the seventh generation from Edward Winn, one of the original signers of the Town Orders. After an experience as a country schoolmaster, he came to Woburn and embarked in the leather business, amassing a fortune therein.

ROSTER  
OF THE  
**CITY GOVERNMENT OF WOBURN**

For the Year Ending 1892.

**Mayor.**

Edward E. Thompson, 66 Montvale Avenue.  
Telephone, Woburn 62-3.  
Office Hours:—4.30 to 5.30 P.M., daily, 7.30 to 8.30 Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

**Board of Aldermen.**

W. Frank Fowle, President.  
*Ward 1.* David W. Brown, 2 Canal Street.  
*Ward 2.* Jacob A. Ham, 3 Highland Street.  
*Ward 3.* Philip K. A. Richardson, 15 Scott Street.  
*Ward 4.* W. Frank Fowle, 230 Salem Street.  
*Ward 5.* John J. Walsh, 349 Montvale Ave., Montvale.  
*Ward 6.* Charles T. Dearborn, 41 Elm St., North Woburn.  
*Ward 7.* Edward H. Walsh, 131 Winn Street.  
David F. Moreland, Clerk, 37 Church Street.  
Regular Meetings: First and Third Thursdays of each month.

**Common Council.**

B. Frank Waldron, President.

*Ward 1.* John O'Donnell, 6 Summer Street.  
Edward J. Phillips, 18 Lake Avenue.  
*Ward 2.* William H. Bowers, 7 Highland Street.  
George A. Simonds, 33 Green Street.  
*Ward 3.* Michael J. Meagher, 18 Mann's Court.  
Charles J. Quigley, 18 Morse Street.  
*Ward 4.* S. Edgar Kendrick, 6 Cleveland Avenue.  
B. Frank Waldron, 15 First Street.  
*Ward 5.* James McAvoy, 92 Washington St., Montvale.  
*Ward 6.* James E. Cutler, 3 Lowell Street.  
*Ward 7.* Dennis J. Kelley, 70 Bedford Street.  
Edward H. Lounsbury, Clerk, 36 Pleasant St.

Regular Meetings: Second and Fourth Thursdays of each month.

**CITY OFFICERS.**

**City Clerk.** David F. Moreland, 37 Church Street.  
**City Treasurer.** John C. Buck, 6 Fairmount Street.  
**Collector of Taxes.** John G. Maguire, 113 Montvale Avenue.  
**Auditor of Accounts.** Elwyn G. Preston, 16 Court Street.  
**City Solicitor.** Charles D. Adams, 10 Church Street.  
**City Physician.** James H. Conway, 19 Winn Street.  
**City Messenger.** Edward Simonds, 30 Franklin Street.

**COMMISSIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.**

**Assessors.**  
William T. Grammer, § Chairman.  
John Ferguson, † Clerk.  
Eliphas Prior.\*

**Assistant Assessors.**  
Ward 1. Charles E. McGowan.  
2. Edward C. Collamore.  
3. Charles E. Wallace.  
4. Horace N. Conn.  
5. James Cogan.  
6. B. Frank Kimball.  
7. William A. Lynch.

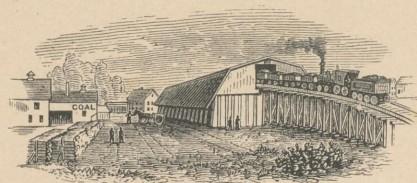
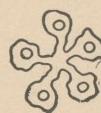
**Cemetery Commissioners.**  
Parker L. Converse, † Chairman.  
Charlie A. Jones, † Clerk.  
L. L. Whitney, § Superintendent.  
John O. Ray.\*  
Andrew R. Linscott.||

**Civil Service Examiners.**  
Charlie A. Jones, Chairman.  
David F. Moreland, Clerk.  
Philip K. A. Richardson.

(Continued on Page 37.)

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BOSTON.

In 1854 Mr. Winn tendered to the town, for the establishment of a library, the amount of compensation he had received as a member of the State Convention for the revision of the Constitution, on condition that the town appropriated an equal sum. This offer was accepted in 1855, the money (\$300) appropriated, and the library was opened August 20, 1856. In 1875 the library received bequests by the wills of Jonathan Bowers Winn and Timothy Winn (the brothers dying in 1873, within fourteen days of each other), amounting to \$5,500.

Charles Bowers Winn, son of Jonathan Bowers Winn, died December, 1875, and by the provisions of his will Woburn received the munificent amount of nearly \$250,000, to be devoted to the perfecting and continuance of the work inaugurated by his father. The beautiful pile, with its costly treasures, stands to-day, a monument to the public spirit of the founders.

The building itself, so attractive, so finely proportioned, so richly stocked, was built from designs by Henry H. Richardson, the architect of Trinity Church, Boston. Its cost was \$80,000. It is built of McGregor stone, from the Longmeadow quarries at Springfield, the relief being Ohio cream-colored sandstone trimmings. The roof is covered with Akron, Ohio, moulded tiles of a rich red color. The tower, surmounting a cloistered porch, attains a height of 78 feet. The approach leads to an art gallery, lighted from above, in which are fifty pictures, some of them of exquisite workmanship. At the right is an octagonal room, or apse, in which are several portraits in oil, and a very complete collection of birds, fossils and minerals, contributed by Mr. John Cummings, an uncle of Mr. Charles Bowers Winn. To the left of the art gallery is the reading room, and beyond is the library proper, 67 by 30 feet, containing fourteen alcoves, in which are shelved about 33,000 books. The ceiling is arched, and of butternut wood. The interior effect is chaste.

When the Library Building was completed, \$15,000 was expended for books, and a permanent fund of \$50,000 was established. May 1, 1879, was the date of opening. Since 1885 it has existed under special incorporation. Total cost of building and contents, to 1881, was \$162,770.88. The Library is officered as follows: Librarian, William R. Cutter; Assistant Librarian, Emily F. Pollard; Second Assistant Librarian, Mary Coolidge; Janitor, John W. Francis. It is governed by a Board of Trustees, chosen by the city. The personnel of the Board is: John Cummings, Edward D. Hayden, John G. Maguire, Leonard Thompson, John Warren Johnson, James B. Gilday, John M. Harlow, Albert Thompson, Oliver F. Bryant.

The librarian, Mr. Cutter, is a close student of library needs, an expert in library science, a writer of note upon matters historical and genealogical. With him, his work is a labor of delight, and to his efficiency much of the success attending the progress of the institution is due.

Besides the comprehensive collection of books, the art treasures, and the wonders ornithological and mineralogical, the library has another department of especial interest in this anniversary season. The capacious and well-lighted basement is devoted to a collection of antiques, and to valuable files of newspapers, pamphlets, and the like. The Loan Committee of the anniversary have secured many specimens of interest from the dusty past, in addition to those making up the regular collection, but the list of articles belonging properly to the library corporation is very large and unique.

The antique kitchen comprises, to quote the words of a keen observer, "An old farm kitchen, the fireplace, corner cabinet of china, wall mirror, settle, and chest of drawers, all placed as if in use; here we find a loom, swifts, spinning-wheels, distaff for spinning flax, the cords for carding wool into rolls, and churns. \* \* \* Scattered around are rusty old swords in time-eaten scabbards; specimens of the Queen's Arm, with which our ancestors beat back the fierce attacks of the foe; ironware, from the little skillet and shallow spider to the big kettle that held the family wash; a whole series of pewter platters, the pride of matronly hearts; toasting-irons, piggins, noggins, chests of drawers, settles of tough wood, sets of andirons, shovels, tongs, and iron candlesticks to go with them. There are Dutch ovens, bread-shovels, waffle-irons, and bellows to set the wood ablaze. The wide, open fireplace of the room has its ancient crane, pot-hooks and trammels; and there are candle-moulds; stills, that the fair dames of ye olden times brewed their rose leaves in for attar to scent their Sabbath-day handkerchiefs; queer, straight, stiff-backed chairs; looking-glasses, uncertain as to reflection; the warming-pan, whose glow was so grateful when crawling into a cold bed in mid-winter; rare patterns of old crockery-ware; cradles, tables, light-stands, secretaries; the old mortar and pestle, still fragrant with Thanksgiving spices; choice single samples of rich ware like the 'Washington Plate'; decanters that have graced many a board; antique brasses, curious smoking pipes, pewter buttons that once ornamented the garments of an illustrious ancestry; sconces, saddle-bags, books printed in ancient type, and innumerable quaint and curious things, relics of by-gone days."

We make no excuse for quoting this admirable bit of description, feeling that at this season these pages from the past have a special interest, and we are confident no city or town can show a better or more representative collection. Woburn is proud of its library building and of its contents. It endeavors not only to educate its youth by furnishing literary pabulum, but it aims to foster a love for the sturdy virtues of the fathers, by giving prominence to a department which tells the story of domestic life and customs in the good old days, more eloquently than can the printed page.

## Organization for Woburn's 250th Anniversary.

President: Mayor Edward E. Thompson.

Vice-Presidents: Hon. John Cummings, Hon. Edward D. Hayden, Hon. John M. Harlow, Hon. Joseph G. Pollard, Hon. Parker L. Converse, Hon. Edward F. Johnson, Hon. George F. Bean, Hon. Edwin F. Wyer, Hon. Benj. F. Whittemore, W. Frank Fowle, President Board of Aldermen, B. Frank Waldron, President Common Council, John G. Maguire, Esq., John W. Johnson, Esq., Andrew R. Linscott, Esq., Frank B. Richardson, Esq., John Johnson, Esq., Leonard Thompson, Esq., Edward W. Hudson, Esq.

John Bacon, Salem T. Brigham, George Buchanan, Joseph Buck, Benjamin Champney, Edward Crosby, John Doherty, Martin Doorley, Patrick Farrey, Rev. James F. Gilday, Squire B. Goddard, Samuel A. Grammer, Col. Wm. T. Grammer, A. V. Haynes, George A. Hobbs, John Keleher, Chas. E. McGowan, Patrick McGowan, William Menard, Chas. Munn, Harris Munroe, George W. Norris, Benj. H. Ober, F. Chandler Parker, Asa Phillips, R. J. W. Phinney, Rev. John Quealy, Rev. Lawrence W. Slattery, William Vaughan.

William S. Bennett, John Brauer, Alvah Buckman, John Burke, Henry Clement, Eustace Cummings, John G. Flagg, James Leonard Fowle, Ezra Giroux, Matthew Henchey, George W. Kimball, Joseph B. McDonald, John McDonough, John F. Parker, Rufus Pickering, Julius F. Ramsdell, Felix Riley, Charles A. Smith, J. Henry Symonds, Asa C. Turner, Hiram Whitford, William Woodberry.

Joshua Barker, Rev. Wm. C. Barrows, Wm. W. Bartlett, Henry Bulfinch, Patrick Calnan, Patrick H. Claffy, George Cooke, Rev. George A. Crawford, D.D., John N. Doherty, Warren P. Fox, Nathan W. Frye, Joseph W. Hammond, Col. Henry B. Hayes, Ezra C. Ingalls, Harris Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Edward W. Kenney, Amos Knowlton, Christopher Leonard, Michael McKay, Bernard S. Mulligan, John C. Nichols, Rev. Henry C. Parker, William R. Putnam, John Regan, Elijah D. Richardson, Owen Sheeran, William Winn, Jacob Wright, Elijah Wyman, John Wyman, William R. Wyman.

Jacob Ames, George H. Ayer, Jonas P. Barrett, Gilman A. Bean, Richard Briggs, Andrew B. Brooks, Charles B. Bryant, James Buel, Edward Carney, Sherman Converse, Samuel Cook, Levi W. Cooper, Amos Cummings, Patrick Curran, Alexander Ellis, Patrick Fallon, Gavyn R. Gage, John Gilcreast, Curtis Greenwood, A. S. Hayward, Martin Hayward, Sparrow Horton, George L. Ingerson, Clement P. Jayne, Nathaniel

Jenkins, David W. Johnson, Joseph Kelley, Lyman W. Lincoln, Richard Lynch, Timothy Mahoney, Rev. Daniel March, D. D., John Munday, Philip Murray, John Nelson, Joseph H. Parker, James Partridge, Loren W. Perham, Alvah A. Persons, James L. Pinkham, Charles P. Pollard, Charles R. Rosenquist, Stephen O. Stickney, Col. Cyrus Tay, Alpha E. Thompson, Luke R. Tidd, Quincy R. Ward, Simeon Weymouth, Lewis L. Whitney, Walter Widgery, Charles Wyer, Walter Wyman, William S. York.

Matthew Cassidy, James Cogan, Simeon Colby, Thomas Day, John Draffin, Michael Finnegan, James Folsom, George Fowle, Bart. C. Golden, Stephen Hadley, George W. Hanson, Moses Hemmingway, Duncan McFarland, Patrick McKenna, Wm. L. Morgan, Barnabas Richardson, Sewall D. Samson, Andrew J. Simonson, George A. Wellman, Robert West.

Charles O. Ames, Isaac Ashbee, Dexter Carter, John P. Clark, Thomas B. Coolidge, J. Otis Cummings, Amos E. Cutler, Warren P. Cutler, John B. Davis, Michael M. Dean, Joseph M. Eaton, Marcus Eaton, Robert B. Eaton, John D. Finn, John Horrigan, Jacob Linscott, James McFeeley, Patrick McKittrick, Rev. W. J. Murphy, James Murray, James T. Newcomb, Charles Nichols, Percival Nichols, Peter O'Brien, John O'Donnell, Warren B. Perkins, George Perry, Henry Poole, Rufus Poole, William Poole, Timothy F. Reed, John Robbins, Uriel Sevrens, Henry Thompson, Jonathan Thompson, Rev. Leander Thompson, Jonathan Tidd, Marshall Tidd, Andrew J. Wade, E. K. Willoughby, Herbert Wyman, Ward Wyman.

Abel Barrett, Fred W. Bosworth, Andrew Cazneau, Ephraim Colburn, William A. Colegate, James Conway, Charles Cummings, John Cummings, 2d, Jesse Cutler, James Doherty, John K. Doherty, Mark Downs, Martin Doyle, Samuel R. Duren, John Ellard, William Emery, B. Frank Flagg, William E. Flagg, Warren Frye, Phineas G. Hanson, Frank M. Pushee, James Maguire, Stephen R. Moreland, Addison J. Parker, George Russell, Sewall Taylor, Sewall Taylor, 2d, William H. Winning.

Secretary, Edward H. Lounsbury.

Treasurer, John C. Buck.

Executive Committee: President, Secretary and Treasurer, *ex officio*; President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Common Council, Chairman of the various sub-committees, as below; also Daniel W. Bond, John P. Delaney, Frank W. Graves, Edward D. Hayden, Joseph G. Pollard.

The year 1839 marks the establishment of the first newspaper published in Woburn; others followed at intervals, but were comparatively short lived. Continuous publication dates from 1851, when the "Woburn Journal" was established by Mr. George Fowle, now living in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

The chronological order of establishment, with duration of existence, is as follows:—

- "The Sentinel," 1839.
- "Woburn Gazette," 1842–1844; 1846, 1847.
- "The New England Family," 1844.
- "Weekly Advertiser," 1846.
- "Guide Post," 1846–1848.
- "The Woburn Journal," 1851—; called the "Middlesex Journal," 1854–1873.

"The Budget," 1857–1863; became "The Townsman," 1864.

"The Woburn Advertiser," 1871–1889.

"Grattan Echo," 1881, 1882.

"Woburn Courier," 1882–1884.

"Union Weekly," 1884, 1885.

"The Woburn City Press," 1888–1891; daily, 1891, 1892.

"The News," July 19, 1890—.

There have been several amateur or sectarian papers published at various times. The list includes: "Young Independent," (amateur), 1872; "Our Paper," (Unitarian), 1875–1878; "Church at Work," (Baptist), 1875, 1876; "The Silent Worker," (Methodist), 1876; "Weekly Independent," (amateur), 1878; "Woburn



SALEM STREET.

Pleasant Street

Item," 1879; "The Bugle" (published by the Woburn High school), 1891.

Besides the band of the local scribes, there are located here representatives of all the Boston dailies, those publications deeming this locality worthy of special work and attention.

Reference has been made in this work to the words of Edward Johnson in his "Wonder-Working Providence," wherein he dwells upon the health-giving quality, purity and abundance of Woburn water, at the time of the town's incorporation, and the comment was made that similar conditions exist to-day. The purity of the city water is not a matter of idle boast. Woburn

stands unexcelled, among the cities and towns of Massachusetts, in this regard. Repeated analyses have demonstrated that no purer water is to be found anywhere within the limits of the Commonwealth. Such a possession is a priceless treasure, and taken in connection with the admirable management of the system, gives to our city the best of reasons for referring to it with pride.

Woburn's system of water supply dates from 1873. It was first intended to pump from Horn Pond itself into a reservoir on Horn Pond Mountain. The reservoir is mainly a natural basin in the rock which forms the summit of this elevation, a restraining wall having to be built only on one side. In constructing a filtering gallery a spring was found of such capacity that plans were changed, and the supply was taken therefrom, and forced into the reservoir, from whence all portions of the

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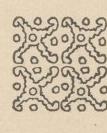
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Planet Brandy.  
Brand's Holland Gin.  
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W. J. & D. LYONS,

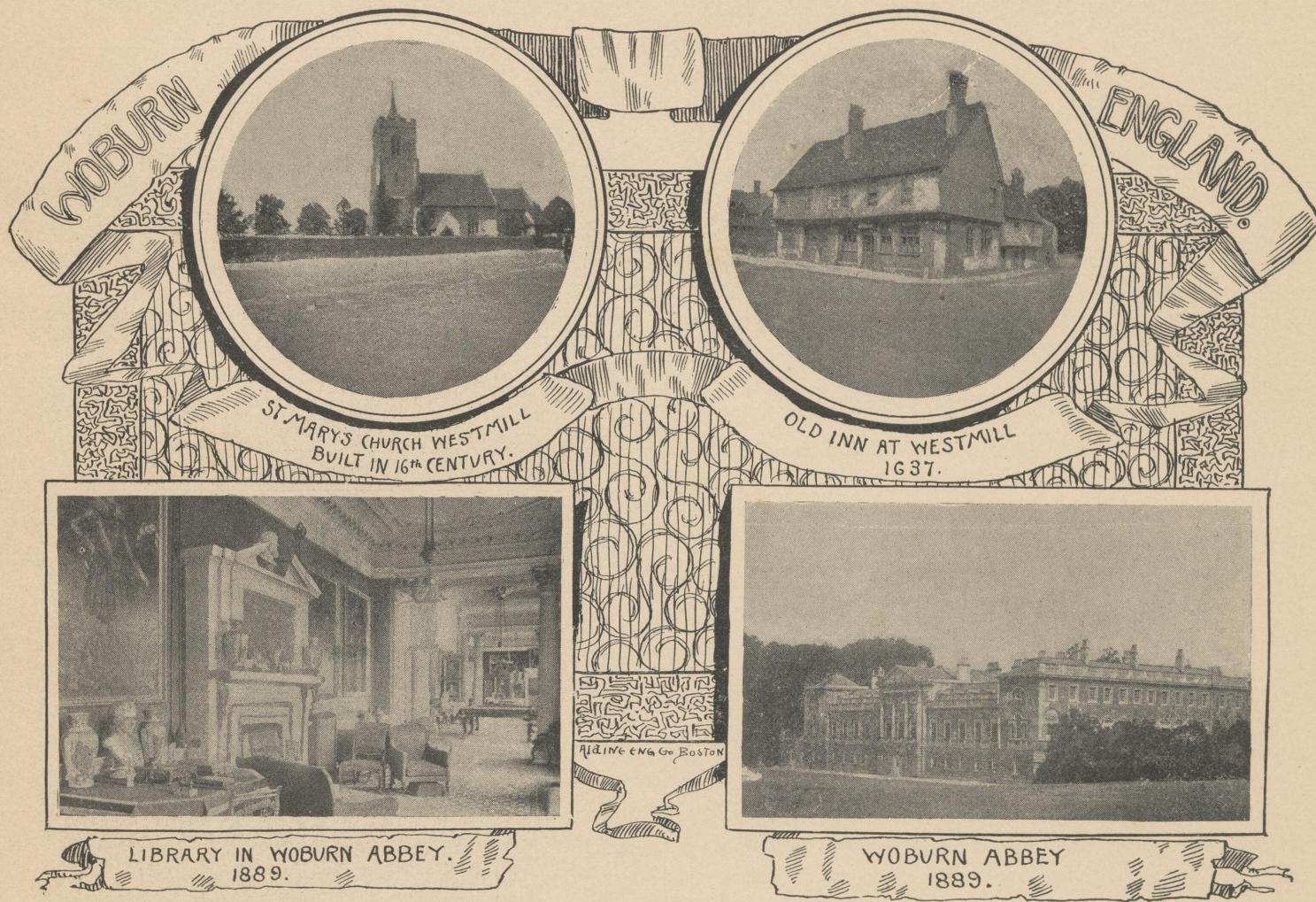
231 and 233 Federal Street,  
BOSTON.

city are supplied by gravity, a force of sixty pounds to the square inch being secured.

In spite of the cost of the plant (reported December 31, 1891, to be \$563,632.40), the system is self-sustaining. Services in use, 2,170, covering 35 classes. Number of gallons pumped in 1891 was 280,821,450; length of pipe laid to January 1, 1892, 249,232 feet, or  $47\frac{107}{5280}$  miles. The pumping-station contains two pumps—a Worthington and a Blake—and the interior and exterior of the establishment is characterized by neatness and good taste, and forms a very attractive spot for the visitor.

As a protection against fire the head or fall has demon-

strated its practical efficiency. The city's health is not only preserved by the purity of the supply, but the city's property is protected from danger. It is a double debt, therefore, we owe to our excellent system. Referring once more to the old-time historian, it will be recalled that he emphasized the matter of the water's temperature, as cooler in summer and warmer in winter than that of other localities. The experiments of the past season proved that the water in the reservoir varied but little from that in the pumping-well itself, either in quality or temperature, the highest temperature during the summer being but 56°.



Woburn, England, is situated in Bedfordshire. Several of Woburn's citizens have enjoyed the hospitality of the father of the present Duke of Bedford. The present duke is the tenth to bear the title. His father, whose death in 1891 caused widespread sorrow among his tenantry, was named Francis Charles Hastings Russell, ninth Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, Baron Russell of Cheneys, Bucks, Baron Russell of Thornbaugh, and Baron Howland of Streatham, Surrey. He was the eldest son of the late Major General Lord George William Russell (son of John, sixth duke) by his marriage with Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Hon. J. Theophilus Rawdon.

He was born October 16, 1819, and in 1844 married his cousin, Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, eldest daughter of the fifth Earl de la Warr, who was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen from 1880 to 1883, when her Grace was appointed an extra Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen.

The late Duke left two sons (Marquis of Tavistock, the present Duke, and Lord Herbrand Russell), and two daughters, Lady Eliza Russell and Lady Ermyntrude, the latter the wife of Sir Edward Malet, G. C. B. His people, in his death, lost a friend quick to note and advance their interests. He was a benefactor of art, of religion and of philanthropy.

## 2 and a Half

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Woburn possesses an efficient fire department, composed of men who respond promptly to every call of duty, and in whom the general public has the utmost confidence. The present management handles the force under its control intelligently, and the people feel that their property is safe under such control.

The fire department of Woburn was established by Legislative Act in 1851, the town accepting the provisions of the act, April 7, of the same year. The department comprises (1892) one steam fire engine, (Amoskeag, 1866), 6 hose wagons and 1 hook and ladder truck. Eleven horses are employed. The manual force consists of one chief engineer, one assistant engineer, three permanent drivers, six call drivers, one stoker, seven foremen of companies, thirty-seven hosemen and nine truckmen. Total number of hydrants in use is 308. The electric fire alarm is used, connecting thirty-two signal boxes, with bells and steam gong. The amount invested in houses, land and personal property is nearly \$53,000, and the departmental expense, in 1891, including salaries, was nearly \$14,000.

We have devoted considerable space to Woburn as a town. It is proper that we note something of the change from the town form of government, to that of a city.

The acceptance of the charter, by a vote of 966 to 32, at a meeting held June 12, 1888, was the resultant of a long contest. Twenty years ago, the proposed change was a question which found a place in popular discussion. The increase in population had rendered the Old Armory building too small for the accommodation of town meetings and Lyceum Hall had been substituted. This soon proved incapable of allowing a fair expression of popular opinion. The meetings were unwieldy, and many were even prevented from attending. The town meeting vote was no longer the *vox populi*.

There was, however, an insurmountable obstacle in the path of those who thought they saw a remedy in a municipal form of government, and that was an insufficiency of population to meet the law. In 1873, the selectmen prophesied that a year or two more would bring a happy release from the troubles under which the town labored, but their prophecies were in vain. For the ten years next succeeding the results of the yearly returns of population were closely scanned. The progress was slow, and the discomforts remained.

In 1882 the assessors reported a population just 241 short of the legal requirement (12,000). Taking the annual gain as a basis, it was thought best to inaugurate action with a view to making the change. Hon. John Cummings and fifty-four others petitioned the selectmen, January 2, 1883, for a town meeting to act upon the article, "To obtain an expression of opinion relative to petitioning the Legislature for a city charter." The meeting was held January 18,

of that year, and almost unanimously voted to so petition. The selectmen and a committee of citizens were authorized to prepare the proper papers, and cause a census to be taken; but at a meeting held February 9, 1883, a motion providing for the payment of the census expenses was laid on the table for two years, the opponents of the change being in a majority.

To the credit of the committee be it said that it decided, in spite of this set-back, to ask for a charter conditional on Woburn's population reaching the legal requirements, but, upon a technicality, the petition was refused. The census of May, 1884, showed a falling off of 304, and again the project slumbered.

In 1887 the assessors' returns made the population 12,760. A town meeting was held July 27, 1887. A committee of twenty-one was ordered to prepare a charter, which they reported October 31, 1887, and the same was adopted by the overwhelming vote of 280 to 9. Application to the Legislature for incorporation was made in January, 1888, and the act was passed May 18, 1888. The town accepted the same, as stated, June 12, 1888, by a vote of 966 to 32. The entrance of Woburn into the family of Massachusetts cities was marked by a salute of twenty-five strokes on the fire-alarm bells, the number indicating her position among her sister municipalities.

The new city, by the terms of its charter, was to be governed by a mayor, seven aldermen, and eleven councilmen. The school committee was to consist of nine elective members, the mayor being chairman, *ex officio*. The town was divided into seven wards, four of which were located in the central portion, and the villages of North Woburn, Montvale and Cummingsville forming the other three. Each ward was to choose its respective aldermen and councilmen, but the mayor and school committee were to be chosen on a general ticket.

Three citizens have filled the office of mayor, the first election occurring December 4, 1888. Hon. Edward F. Johnson was elected. He is a lineal descendant of Edward Johnson, who was one of the original signers of the Town Orders, and who served on the town's first board of selectmen in 1644, as recorded earlier in this article. He served two years, and was succeeded by Hon. George F. Bean, whose ancestors belonged to the Granite State. The present mayor, Hon. Edward Everett Thompson, also traces his ancestry directly back to James Thompson, one of the original settlers of Woburn, and the eighth signer of the Town Orders.

Thus, in the person of Woburn's chief executive, the span of 250 years is bridged by the arch of an unbroken family line.

Churches in a community mark its civilization. It has been shown that, with characteristic New England zeal, Woburn, early in her history, founded a church. That church still exists, and on October 2, of this anni-

versary year, celebrated its 250th birthday. But it is no longer the "one meeting hows" in the town. Other prosperous societies have grown up within our borders, meeting the universal divergence of human opinions and spiritual demands.

The First Congregational is now occupying its sixth house of worship, a commodious edifice upon Main Street, between Common Street and Church Avenue. Established in 1642. Its pastors have been:

Rev. Thomas Carter, 1642; Rev. Jabez Fox, 1679; Rev. John Fox, 1703; Rev. Edward Jackson, 1729; Rev. Josiah Sherman, 1756; for ten years after the latter's dismission the church was without a pastor; Rev. Samuel Sargeant, 1785; Rev. Joseph Chickering, 1804; Rev. Joseph Bennett, 1822; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, 1848; Rev. Daniel March, 1856; Rev. Joseph C. Bodwell, 1862; Rev. Stephen R. Dennen, 1868; Rev. Henry S. Kelsey, 1873; Rev. Daniel March, 1879, who is the present pastor. Colonies from this church formed the nucleus of the churches in Wilmington, Burlington and Winchester.

The North Congregational church is located at North Woburn. Established in 1846. Its pastors have been:—Rev. Samuel Sewall, 1846; Rev. George T. Dole, 1852; Mr. Dole was dismissed in 1855, and was succeeded by Rev. Melanethon Gilbert Wheeler, 1865; Rev. Leander Thompson, 1870; Rev. Charles Anderson, 1874; Rev. Charles H. Washburn, acting pastor, 1888; Rev. W. J. Murphy, 1891.

The First Baptist church was established in 1781. The present church edifice stands at the junction of Main, Winn and Park streets. Its pastors have been:—Rev. Thomas Green, 1783; Rev. John Peak, 1794; up to 1797 services were held one-half of the time in Cambridge, and one-half of the time in Woburn; after that year Woburn became the abiding place of the society, and from 1802 to 1804 the pulpit was supplied by Elder Ebenezer Nelson; Rev. Thomas Paul succeeded; Rev. Samuel Wydown, 1808, not installed; Rev. Thomas Waterman, 1811; Rev. Herbert Marshall, 1817; Rev. George Phippen, 1818; Rev. Adoniram Judson, 1821; Rev. James A. Seaman, 1823; Rev. Samuel Mallory, 1826, and during his pastorate the present house was built, (1827); Rev. Benjamin C. Wade, 1829; Rev. Thomas Ripley, 1834; Rev. Noah Hopper, 1837; Rev. Silas P. Randall, 1841; Rev. John C. Stockbridge, 1848; Rev. Joseph Ricker, 1853; Rev. Benjamin F. Bronson, 1858; Rev. Joseph Spencer Kennan, 1862; Rev. H. C. Townley, 1866; Rev. William Young, 1873; Rev. Edward Mills, 1875; Rev. George A. Simonson, 1882; Rev. Daniel D. Winn, 1884; Rev. William C. Barrows, 1892, who is the present pastor.

The Independent Baptist church is a small society, meeting occasionally in a building next the Central House. It has no pastor. Its organization followed the dismissal of certain members from the First Baptist society in 1838.

The Unitarian church stands at the corner of Pleasant and Winn Streets. This society is an outgrowth of the First Universalist society of Woburn, formed in 1827. Rev. Otis Skinner was the first settled pastor, 1829. He was followed by Rev. John Gregory, 1836; Rev. J. C. Waldo, 1837. With him the first Universalist society ended, and the church was sold to the town for a town hall, (Old Armory.) In 1841 the second was formed, and Rev. N. B. Randolph was appointed pastor in 1843; a new church was built on the corner of Main and Walnut Streets (afterwards sold to the Methodists in 1865, burned in 1873; the Mechanics' building occupies the site). The principles of Unitarianism began to find followers, and in 1847 a Unitarian society was organized in the Universalist meeting-house. The pastors have been: Rev. Henry F. Edes, 1848; Rev. John M. Masters, 1853; Rev. R. P. Stebbins, 1857; Rev. Eli Fay, 1864. In 1866 the Unitarian society at North Woburn was formed. Rev. W. S. Barnes followed Mr. Fay in 1869; Rev. George H. Young, 1879; Rev. Henry A. Westall, 1884; Rev. Henry C. Parker, 1888, and is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Woburn dates from 1851. Rev. Hollis Kendall was appointed, as stated, preacher in that year. He was followed by Rev. J. B. Holman, 1852. The first Conference appointment was in 1853, Rev. Mr. Cary; Rev. H. R. Parmenter, 1853; Rev. George Sutherland, 1854; Rev. Thomas B. Treadwell, 1856; Rev. J. A. Ames, 1857; Rev. Moses P. Webster, 1859; Rev. Bartholomew Otheman, 1860; Rev. Kinsman Atkinson, 1862; Rev. Miles Barney, 1863; Rev. N. D. George, 1864; Rev. Matthew M. Parkhurst, 1865; Rev. John A. Lansing, 1868; Rev. Cyrus L. Eastman, 1870; Rev. William J. Hambleton, 1872; Rev. Charles A. Merrill, 1874; Rev. Charles H. Hannaford, 1876; Rev. William J. Pomfret, 1878; Rev. Volney A. Simons, 1880; Rev. Nathaniel B. Fisk, 1883; Rev. M. Emory Wright, 1886; Rev. Lyman D. Bragg, 1888; Rev. Hugh Montgomery, 1889; Rev. George A. Crawford, the present pastor, came in 1892. Under Mr. Montgomery's pastorate the present attractive and convenient church, situated on Main Street, was erected.

The location of a Roman Catholic church, in this city, dates from 1843, and afforded a convenient opportunity for worship for members of that faith who hitherto had been forced to travel to Boston or East Cambridge. Rev. James Strain, in 1843, conducted the first Catholic service ever held in the town, a building at the Watering Station on the Boston & Lowell Railroad being utilized for the purpose. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Doherty in 1846. Rev. Father Reardon followed in 1849, and Rev. Father Carroll in 1851. During his pastorate the present location, corner of Main and Summer Streets, was secured, and a small wooden church was erected. Rev. Father Brannigan, 1859; Rev. John McCarthy, 1862, the first resident pastor; Rev. John Quealey, 1864. In

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Hugh Martin, Assistant Superintendent of Streets.

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Edward Simonds.\*  
Jacob M. Ellis. †

### Superintendent of Almshouse.

Nathan W. Brown.

### Park Commissioners.

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Joseph F. DeLoriea, Clerk. ||  
Lawrence W. Slattery.\*  
Gilman F. Jones. †  
Edward J. Gregory. †

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Edward Fountain.	Philip A. McKenna.
Clarence H. Kean.	Thomas Mulkeen.
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John R. Carter, \* Vice-chairman.  
W. W. Cummings.\* Frank F. Dodge. †  
Mary P. Cummings.\* Thomas D. Hevey. §  
E. Maria Bean. † William F. Kenney. §  
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### Janitor of Municipal Building.

Dennis C. Walsh.

\*Term expires in 1893.

†Term expires in 1894.

§Term expires in 1895.

‡Term expires in 1896.

||Term expires in 1897.

## HON. JOHN CUMMINGS.

Hon. John Cummings was born in Woburn, October 19, 1812. He came of a Scotch family, found in Watertown in the early days of the Massachusetts Colony. His great-grandfather moved from Andover to Woburn in 1756, and bought the estate on which Mr. Cummings now lives.

Mr. Cummings was largely self-taught, but had for a brief time the advantages of the Warren Academy and of the school at South Reading.

Entering business, Mr. Cummings engaged in the tanning and currying industry, associating with himself, sooner or later, John B. Alley, Charles Choate, Leonard B. Harrington, and Lernard Harrington. In 1868 he became President of the Shawmut National Bank of Boston, which office he now holds. He has served in both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature, was a member of the Centennial Board of Finance, which redeemed from failure and conducted to a triumphant success the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, and was also one of the judges of the Exhibition. He has served as a director in the Perkins Institution for the Blind and in the Massachusetts Institute for Feeble-Minded Children.

Mr. Cummings early developed decided scientific taste, especially in the department of natural history, and made acquirements which, considering the occupation of his time by business cares and duties, are remarkable. He has always been an enthusiastic agriculturist, with an ardent interest in the application of scientific principles to the cultivation of the soil.

His most intimate public relations, in his later life, have been with the Boston Society of Natural History, the Agricultural College at Amherst, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to all of which he has rendered inestimable services. Of the last named institution he was for seventeen years the treasurer, as well as a member of the executive committee of the corporation from the organization of that committee.

To his courageous acceptance of responsibility and his strong financial support, the friends of the school largely attribute its rescue from pecuniary embarrassment and its subsequent remarkable development. By a vote of the corporation in 1889, when he retired from the office of treasurer, Mr. Cummings' name was applied, in perpetuity, to the laboratories of Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, in recognition of his services.

Mr. Cummings' remarkable disinterestedness in public life, his severe integrity, combined with great kindness in personal intercourse, his powerful intellectual grasp and strong Scotch-American sense, have made him one of the most useful citizens of his native Commonwealth.

## JOHN JOHNSON.

Mr. John Johnson is the eldest son of John and Sarah (Kendall) Johnson, and was born in that part of Woburn known as Cummingsville, February 12, 1814. He is a lineal descendant, in the eighth generation, of Capt. Edward Johnson, the line of descent extending through Edward, William, Edward, Samuel, Reuben, Reuben and John. According to the will of George Johnson, who died in Maryland in 1681, Capt. Edward Johnson was the son of William Johnson, who owned property "in Canterbury, Kent County, Old England, in a parish called Alford, over against the Bishop's Palace."

In April, 1833, he went to West Cambridge (now Arlington), and became apprentice to his uncle, Isaac Hall, a wheelwright, whose wife, *nee* Hannah Kendall, was a sister of Mr. Johnson's mother. He afterwards worked at his trade for Oliver Parker, and in 1839 he built a shop and excavated the mill-pond on Burlington Street, in Cummingsville, and engaged in business on his own account. He followed his trade here until 1854, doing more or less of a farming business, during that period, on land purchased of his father.

On March 1st, 1854, he was elected treasurer of the Woburn Agricultural and Mechanic Association at an annual salary, then, of \$300 only. He still retains this position. In November, 1864, he succeeded Bowen Buckman, as a director of the First National Bank of Woburn, and subsequently became vice-president of that institution, a position which he still holds.

In the administration of municipal affairs he has been somewhat prominent. With the exception of the year 1854 (when he was one of the selectmen) he held the office of town auditor for the twenty-nine successive years, beginning in 1847, and ending April, 1876. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1854, an assessor in 1851, 1852 and 1860, and has served on the School Committee seventeen years in all, being a member of that board as early as 1848, and as late as 1880. In April, 1873, he was chosen to succeed Nathan Wyman as town clerk, but declined to serve. He was an executor named in the will of Charles B. Winn, and was one of the committee who had in charge the building of the Woburn Public Library.

In politics Mr. Johnson has been a Whig and a Republican, although he voted for Greeley in 1872. He was an active member of the First Universalist society of Woburn so long as it retained its separate organization, and since its union with the First Unitarian parish he has been prominently identified with the latter body, and has been one of its deacons for many years.

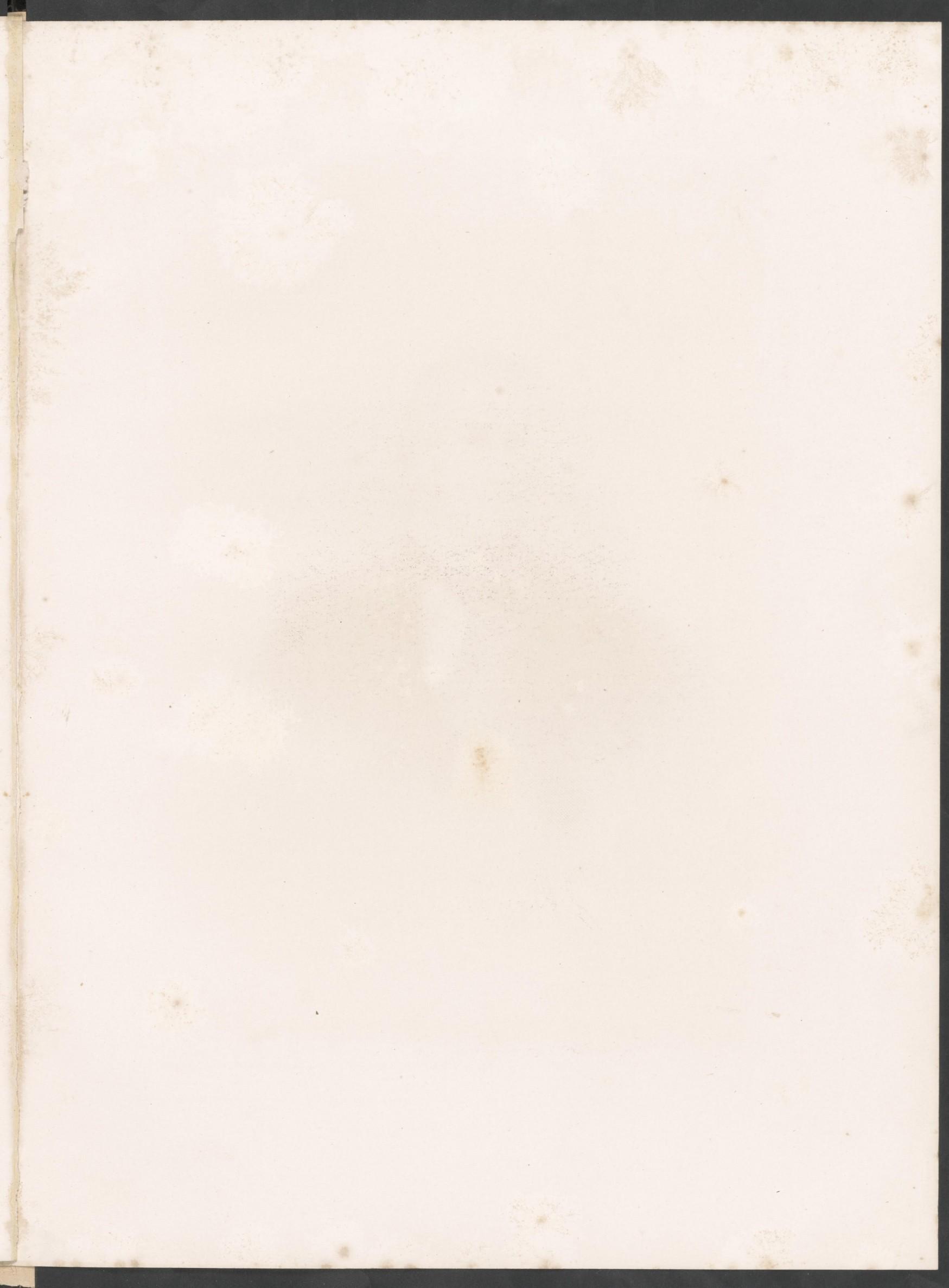
Mr. Johnson has been twice married. His first wife was Rosella Malvina Waldo, daughter of Shubael and Rebecca (Crosby) Waldo, of Chesterfield, N. H. She died June 8, 1845, leaving one child, Rosella Annette (born May 11, 1845, died February 22, 1846). His second wife was Julia Ann Bulfinch, daughter of Amos and Hannah (Coombs) Bulfinch, of Woburn. By her he has had three children, all living: Rosella Maria, John Warren and Edward F. Johnson.



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John Johnson

1867-69 the present structure, the St. Charles Barromeo church, was built. Father Quealey is still in charge. He has had as assistants, Rev. Thomas H. Kenney, Rev. Edward L. McCleere, Rev. Michael Gleason, Rev. Michael D. Murphy, Rev. Matthew F. McDonnell, Rev. Lawrence W. Slattery and Rev. James B. Gilday, the latter two being with him at present. The Roman Catholic chapel, in Montvale, is a part of the Winchester parish, and is under charge of Rev. William O'Brien.

Trinity church (Episcopal) has been re-opened in the last year under very encouraging auspices. Previous to that time the church for some years had been deserted, and was rapidly deteriorating in value and appearance. The Episcopal monument in Woburn runs back to 1751, when thirteen people met and declared themselves Epis-

copal. For thirty years they held their organization. Then they drifted apart, and as their historian says, the service was largely in individual houses. In 1846 there were services for a time, every third Sunday, by Rev. George Packard. After a twenty years' break, an organization was effected, and Trinity church was named, Sept. 27, 1866. The first attempt did not succeed, and a new organization was had in 1867. The corner-stone of the church was laid October 27, 1867. Rev. H. A. Nicholson was first rector; Rev. C. C. Chapin, 1868; Rev. J. W. Porter, 1869; Rev. Charles A. Porter, 1871; Rev. George Pomroy Allen, 1872; Rev. Sumner U. Shearman, 1876; Rev. George Denham, 1876; Rev. J. Fred Winkley, 1877; Rev. Samuel Hazen Hilliard, 1885; Rev. James P. Ware and Rev. Dr. Harris fol-



HORN POND FROM RAG ROCK.

lowed with short pastorates, the latter leaving in 1887. As stated, the church, after being moved to a lot in rear of the Methodist church, in 1892, and thoroughly repaired and re-decorated, has been opened with Rev. John W. Suter of Winchester, as rector, and Mr. Edward T. Carroll as assistant.

The Scandinavian Evangelical society has a pretty church building on Montvale avenue, built in 1891. This society was organized June 2, 1884.

Woburn's industries are not varied. The manufacture of leather is, and has been, the principal item in the list. It may be remarked, however, that within our borders

are located extensive chemical and glue works. We have a prosperous and accommodating gas company, a finely equipped electric light plant, with a very large service. Woburn has an incorporated board of trade, a National Bank, a Five Cents Savings Bank and a flourishing Co-operative Bank, two lines of steam cars, and three of horse cars, and one electric offers means of communication. Machine shops, grist-mills, carriage works, and the usual variety of small trades exist. Our retail stores are commodious and well-stocked and well-kept. Our streets are clean, and lighted by electricity. Pretentious buildings are limited in number, the list including the National Bank Block, Savings Bank Block, Dow's Building, the new Armory, Mechanics Building,

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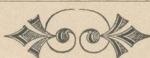
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School Children's Entertainment : John R. Carter, Chairman ; Warren P. Adams, Oliver F. Bryant, John F. Larkin, Andrew R. Linscott, Daniel F. Murphy, George H. Perkins.

Loan Exhibition and Memorials : Parker L. Converse, Chairman ; Henry M. Eames, Nathan W. Eaton, Ward W. Hart, Marcellus Littlefield, Albert Thompson, L. Waldo Thompson, Alva S. Wood.

Reception of the Press : William F. Kenney, Chairman ; Charles K. Conn, James E. Cutler, George S. Hudson, Charles S. O'Neil, Frank E. Wetherell.

Publication of Proceedings : Frank B. Richardson, Chairman ; John Jameson, Edward H. Lounsbury, William A. Lynch, Samuel W. Mendum, Philip K. A. Richardson, Frank E. Wetherell.

Sports : Francis P. Curran, Chairman ; Dennis D. Begley, William W. Crosby, William H. Doyle, John H. Finn, Thos. F. Kelley, Edward C. Leathe, Percy W. Linscott, Michael Meagher, Milton Moore, Hugh D. Murray, Edward J. Phillips, Stillman Shaw, Charles M. Strout.

Historic Places : Leonard Thompson, Chairman ; Albert F. Converse, William R. Cutter, George E. Fowle, Edward E. Parker, Frank P. Richardson, Edward Simonds, Leander Thompson, Samuel A. Thompson, Marshall M. Tidd, Arthur B. Wyman.

Reception and Information : John G. Maguire, Chairman ; Montressor T. Allen, John P. Crane, William F. Davis, Patrick Donahoe, W. Frank Fowle, Alexander Grant, John I. Munroe, David F. Moreland, Francis M. Pushee, Chester R. Smith, Charles E. Tripp, John T. Trull, S. Franksford Trull, B. Frank Waldron, John J. Mahern, James Begley.

Registration : William R. Cutter, Chairman ; Thomas J. Callahan, Frederick B. K. Marter, Herbert S. Riley, John E. Tidd, William S. Whitford.

Promenade and Ball : Wm. F. Davis, Chairman ; John W. Johnson, John G. McGuire, John T. Trull, W. Frank Waldron, S. Franksford Trull, Richard H. Chamberlain, Frederic J. Brown, Alonzo T. Young, Henry M. Aldrich, Wm. E. Blodgett, Winthrop Hammond, David F. Moreland, Squire B. Goddard, Herbert B. Clewley, Edward Clough, Herbert W. Mumm, H. Eustice Smith, J. Fred Leslie, Will L. Murdock, Frank C. Partridge, Edward J. Gregory, J. Henry Parker, John I. French.

## Board of Aldermen.

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ALDERMAN JACOB A. HAM was born at Shapleigh, Maine, October 18, 1851. At the age of nine years he moved to Marblehead, where he attended the Grammar and High Schools, graduating from a private academy. At the age of twenty-two years he engaged in the grain business at Danversport, five years later he bought the L. B. Morris grain-mill, Woburn, where he has resided ever since. He was married in 1876 to Mary A. Day. Mr. Ham is a member of the Mosaic Lodge of Masons, Danvers, and the Royal Arch Chapter. He has been a member of the board of selectmen for several years and of the board of aldermen for two years.

---

CHARLES T. DEARBORN, son of Thomas W. and Mary E. Dearborn, alderman from Ward 6, was born aboard ship, off the coast of China, November 20, 1854. He came to Woburn in 1857, residing with his uncle, Henry Cummings, at Cummingsville. In 1867 he moved to North Woburn, where he has since resided; he attended the public schools, Warren Academy, and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the grocery business, in which he still continues. In 1880 he married Carrie S. Fish of Charlestown, Mass. Mr. Dearborn is prominent in social and political life, and is now serving his second term as alderman.

---

PHILIP KEARNEY ADAMS RICHARDSON, alderman from Ward 3, came to Woburn when he was eight years of age, having been born in Chelsea, in February, 1863. He graduated from the Woburn High school in the class of '80, and afterwards became an engraver. He was a pupil of William B. Closson, America's greatest living engraver. In this calling his natural artistic ability found its proper exercise. Later he became a member of the Aldine Engraving Company, Boston, a position he now holds. Mr. Richardson held the championship trophy of the Woburn Tennis Club, in the years of 1889 and '90. He was appointed Registrar of Voters in 1890, by the then mayor and now Justice Edward F. Johnson. He resides at 15 Scott Street.

W. FRANK FOWLE, alderman from Ward 1, is a native of Woburn, dating his birth from July 29, 1860. He has served one year in the common council (1890), and is a member of the present board of aldermen and president of the board. He is a member of the following committees: Erection of buildings, State Aid, Accounts, Fuel, Health, Highways and New Armory. He resides at 232 Salem Street.

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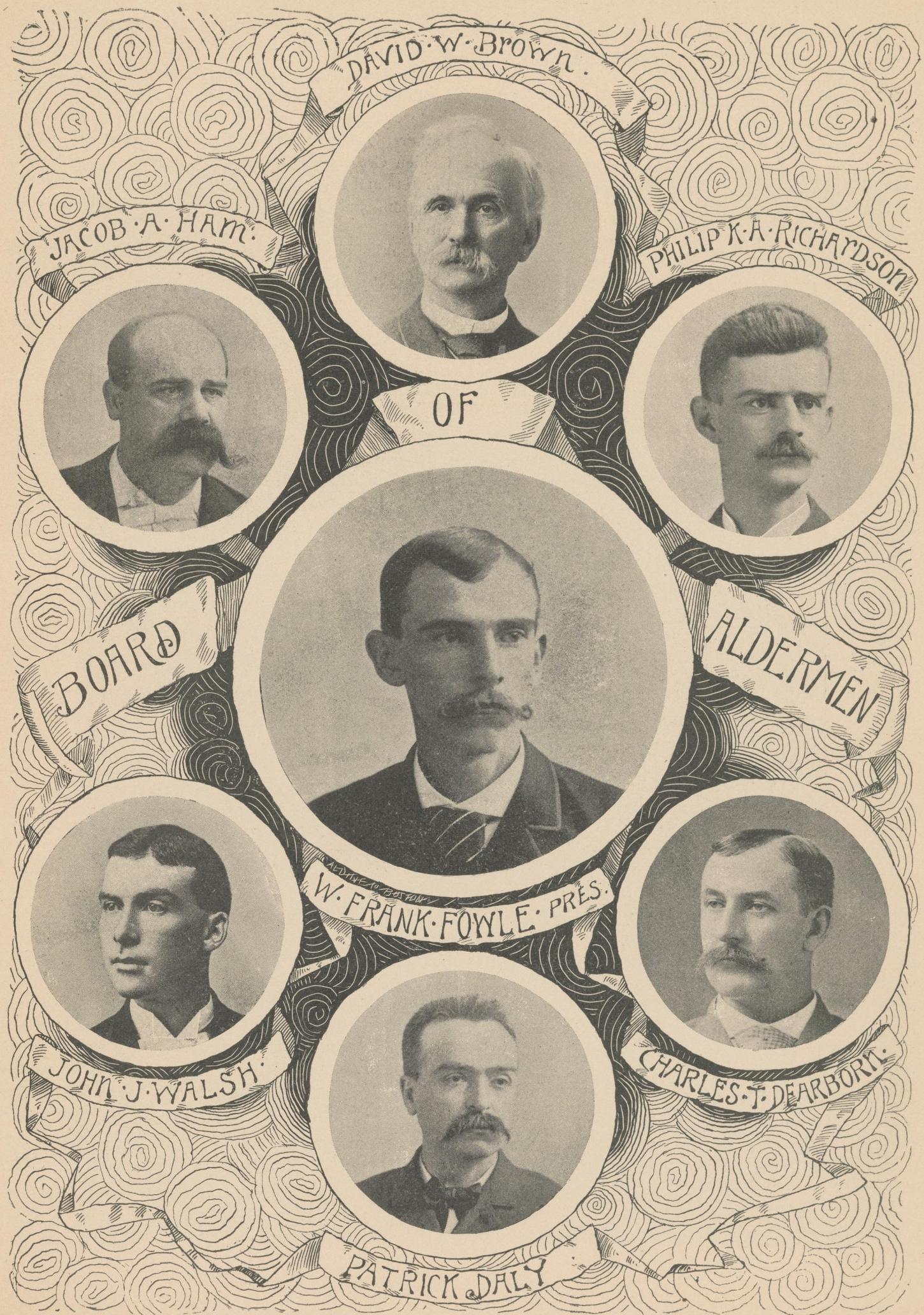
JOHN J. WALSH, alderman from Ward 5, is a native of Woburn, having been born March 28, 1867. He is in charge of the coopering department at the glue factory of Baeder, Adamson & Co., Montvale. Graduate of the public schools of Woburn, and this year a member of board of aldermen, serving on the committee on Enrolled Ordinances, Accounts, Claims, Health, Public Property. He resides at 349 Montvale Avenue.

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DAVID WILBUR BROWN, who resides at the junction of Warren and Canal streets, is the republican alderman from Ward 1. He was born in Clinton, Maine, in 1832. At the age of twelve his family moved to Hampden, Maine, where he resided until 1855. He attended school in Hampden and Corinth. In 1855 he went to California, where he remained till 1862, when he returned to Portland and engaged in business. He came to Woburn in 1883. For years he has been a dealer in bark, lumber and lime, and is well known as a successful, upright business man, who has won the respect of the community.

---

ALDERMAN PATRICK DALY from Ward 7, was born in Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, July 26, 1848. He came to America in 1860, at the age of twelve years, and engaged in business as a grocery clerk, and afterwards was employed as salesman and book-keeper in the fancy saddlery business, and is now engaged in the same business, on his own account, at 103 Portland street, Boston, Mass. He received his education in the National schools in Ireland, and in Comer's College, Boston. At a special election, August 23, 1892, he was unanimously elected alderman from Ward 7.



One Anti Pro Irish  
X No other Pro Irish

and Lyceum Hall. Care and thrift mark a large portion of the city. Pleasant homes and well-kept grounds, speak of taste and domestic traits.

The city has its full quota of societies, social, fraternal, benevolent, literary, secret, racial and military. These embrace the Woburn Mechanic Phalanx (G. Co., Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.), Woburn High School Battalion, two Grand Army posts, Masonic lodges and Chapter, Odd Fellow lodges and encampment, American Mechanics, United Workmen, Foresters, a Scottish clan, a St. Charles C. T. A. society, the Misbanner Club, the Bellevue Club, the Celtic Club, the Friday Night Club,

the Woman's Club, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance, A. O. Hibernians, Y. M. C. A., Woman's Auxiliary, Christian Endeavor societies, Epworth League, Daughters of Liberty, Daughters of Pocahontas, Daughters of Rebekah, Orangemen, Pilgrim Fathers, Orders of Ægis, Iron Hall, Knights of Honor, Golden Cross, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Painters and Decorators, K. of L., Firemen's Relief Association, and the list might be extended almost indefinitely.

Looking back over the 250 years of town and city existence, Woburn has much to be grateful for. The



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

sterling manhood and rugged character of her founders have come down to us to-day as a cherished heritage. The "signers of the Town Orders" would not feel at home in the scenes of to-day. They would miss the stern simplicity and surroundings of their time. The country lanes, the training field, the garrison house, the plain garb, the frugal fare, the simple ways of 1642 have given place to the bustle of the nineteenth century, to the roar of the locomotive, to the flash of the electric spark, to the wonder of the telephone, the telegraph, the mowing machine, and the countless inventions of

man's fertile mind. All these changes would strike them as something almost supernatural, but we believe they would find to-day the same security upon our streets, the same deference paid to woman, the same reverence for constituted authority, the same honor between man and man, the same love of country, and devotion to matters of principle, and, so finding, would say, "We did not live in vain. Our lives have made an impression upon our children, and our children's children."

All hail, then, men of 1642. We, of 1892, salute you.

(Continued on Page 49.)



E. B. NORRIS

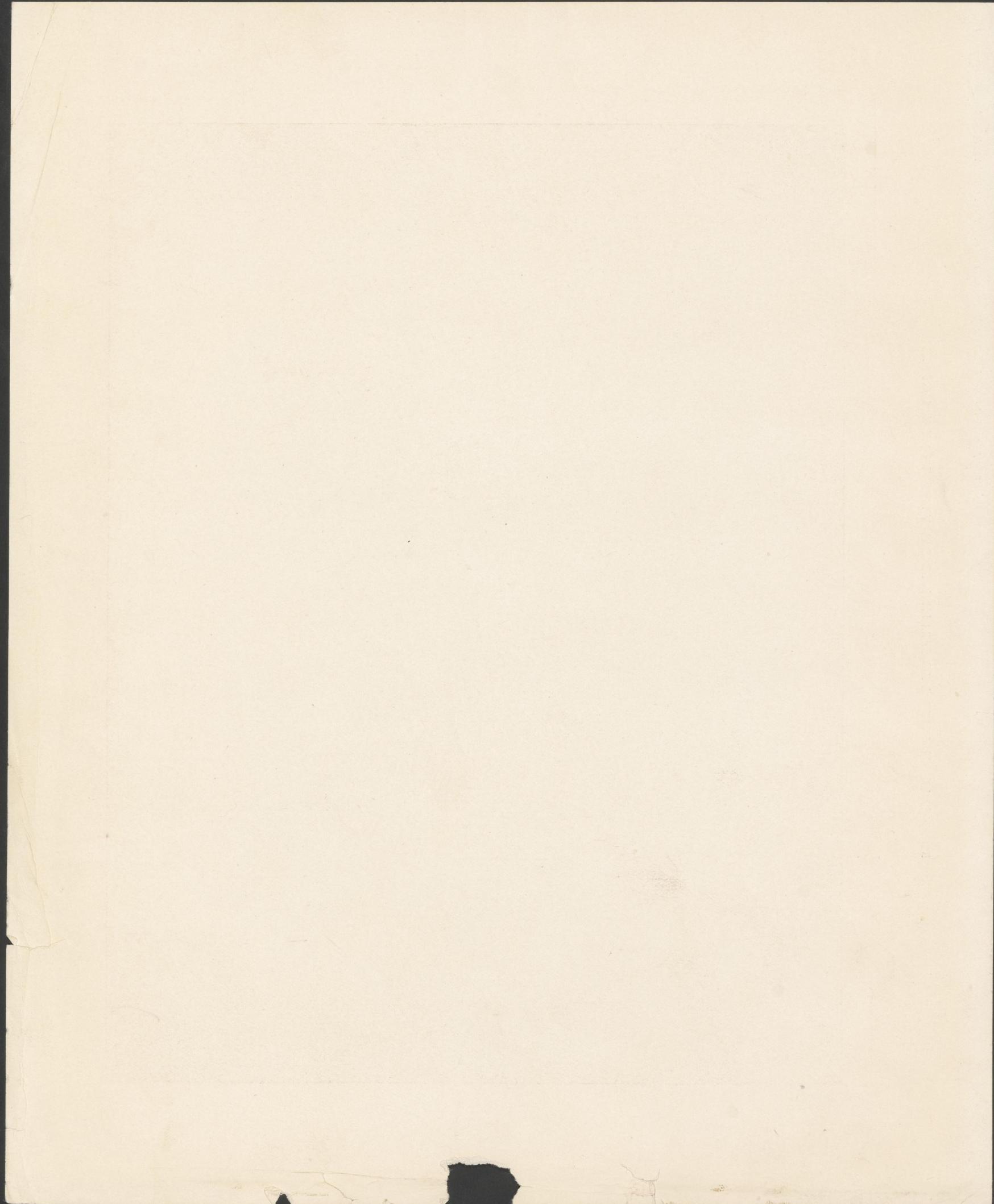
C. J. BELL

N. J. BACHELDER

F. A. DERTHICK

AARON JONES

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE



# PROGRAMME.

Thursday, October 6, 1892.

9 A. M.

## BASE BALL GAME.

2 P. M.

1-Mile Bicycle Race,	.	.	Open to all.
1-Mile Bicycle Race,	.	.	Open only to Woburn riders.
5-Mile Bicycle Race,	.	.	Open only to Woburn riders.

## FIELD SPORTS.

100-Yard Dash.	Standing Broad-Jump.
220-Yard Dash.	Putting 16-Pound Shot.
1-Mile Run.	Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.
Throwing Base Ball.	Running Hop, Step and Jump.
Running High-Jump.	Three-Legged Race.
Running Broad-Jump.	Open only to residents of Woburn.

EVENING.

## ANNIVERSARY GRAND BALL.

Friday, October 7.

FORENOON.

## GRAND MILITARY, CIVIC AND TRADES PROCESSION.

5th Regiment, M. V. M.                    1st Corps Cadets.

AFTERNOON.

## GRAND BANQUET.

EVENING.

## BAND CONCERTS, BELL RINGING AND SALUTES

EACH DAY.

# A. W. WHITCHIR, Ph. G.



REGISTERED

PHARMACIST.



## Toilet Department.

Triple Extracts, Toilet Soaps,  
Sachets, Hair Brushes,  
Tooth Brushes,  
Complexion Powders,  
Fine Stationery, etc., etc.

## Surgical Department.

Bandages, Gauzes, Trusses,  
Syringes, Antiseptics,  
Etc., etc.



## Prescription Department.

Physicians' Prescriptions being our specialty, the compounding of which has our strictest attention. The same care is given to all night calls.

COLD  
AND  
HOT  
SODA

Havana,  
Key West  
and all  
Popular  
Domestic  
Brands

CIGARS.

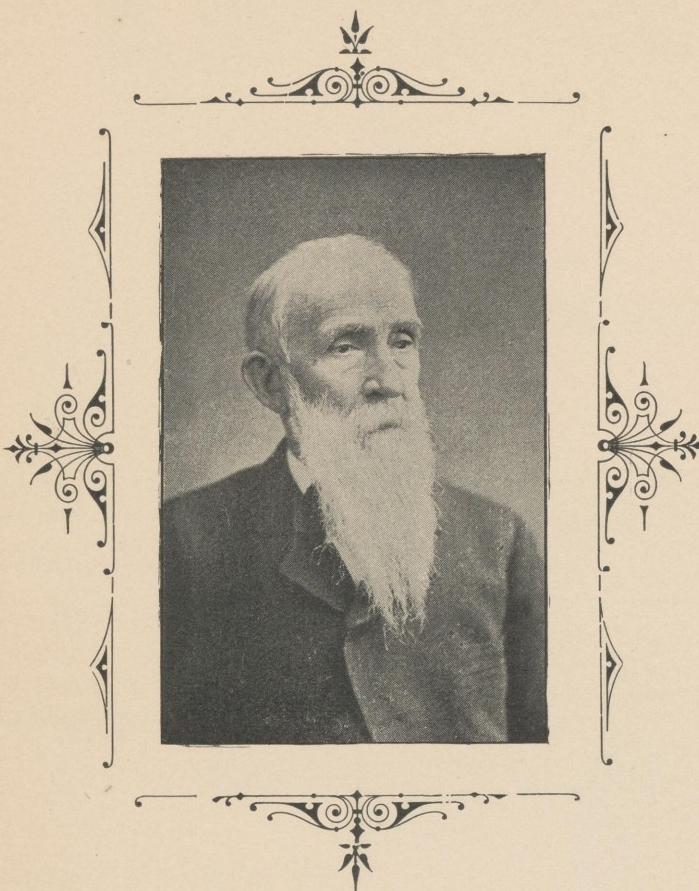


Lowney's  
Famous  
Chocolates  
A  
Specialty.

Confectionery.



EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.



PROBABLY the oldest and best-known man connected with the wholesale grocery business in Boston, Mass., is Henry Peirce—who is (now, 1892, eighty-five years old) as active as most men at sixty—whose character can be ranked among the best in the country, and whose business qualities take a high rank.

When Mr. Peirce was twelve years old he was placed in a country store to learn the trade and earn his living, serving faithfully in this capacity until he arrived at the age of twenty-one. Then he connected himself with a young man of about his age, and started in the baking business in Lowell, Mass., where with perseverance and hard work they built up a large and profitable business. In 1835, Mr. Peirce sold out his interest in the baking business and connected himself with the hardware business in Lowell; following this occupation two years, he sold out and came to Boston, Mass.

In 1837, Mr. Henry Peirce and Elbridge Wason founded the present well-known wholesale grocery firm of Wason, Peirce & Co., No. 61, 62 and 63 Chatham Street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Henry Peirce—the subject of this sketch—is a remarkable man, having been in active business sixty-four years, or more, on his own account. During all of these years he has had the confidence and respect of all who have had the pleasure to know him. Having always conducted his business honestly and honorably, he has always met his engagements and fulfilled every obligation, although not exempt from losses, at times large, with countless struggles and stringencies incident to the prosecution of a widely-extended business. He was content to claim for himself only the merit to honest effort and good intentions.

His numerous friends hope and desire he may live many years to enjoy the competence he has so faithfully and honorably earned.

Mr. Henry Peirce was born in Waltham, October 2, 1807.

In 1860 he removed from Boston to Brookline, where he now lives.

## MALONEY BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN



## Groceries, Flour and Grain.

Gold Medal and Scientific Brands of Flour.

Also Butter of all Grades, . . .

Including the XXXX D. CREAMERY,  
Unsurpassed by any.



PURE SPICES, SPECIAL GRADES OF TEA.

ALSO THE OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE  
AND CANNED GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

## Ales, Wines and Liquors, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.



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## NICHOLS & BROOKS,

HACK,

BOARDING,

SALE



AND + +

LIVERY

STABLE.

Special attention paid to Boarders.

PARK STREET. : : WOBURN.

## CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED),

*Steamships Sailing Direct from*

**BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL** Every Saturday,  
**NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL** Every Saturday,

Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor.

Cabin Passage out, \$60, \$80 and \$100, Steerage Passage to or from Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Second Cabin, \$35.

Company's Office, 99 State St., BOSTON.

**ALEXANDER MARTIN, Agent.**

## Woburn's Presidential Trio.

A WORK of this kind, issued when the city wears its gala-day garb, when martial music quickens the pulse, and the pomp and glitter of military pageant makes kaleidoscopic our streets, very naturally takes on a tone of pride. Now it is that we tell the world what a goodly city is ours, and what advantages it offers to the home-seeker. We search among the musty records for tales of our forefathers' days. We recount the growth, the prosperity of our home; it gladdens our hearts to have the opportunity to do this, for we are pleased to bear witness to the goodly heritage bequeathed to us.

One source of pride is recorded below. We feel that Woburn, in one respect, has a unique record. Within her territory lived the direct ancestors of three distinguished men who have been elevated to the highest position in the gift of the people. Our enthusiasm leads us almost to dispute Virginia's title, "The Mother of Presidents." But, if no chief executive can claim our city as a birthplace, they can at least prove that they have descended from honored citizens, whose names are on our early records, and whose virtues made a part of the sturdy character of the founders of the town.

### FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The Woburn lineage of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of the United States, is as follows:—

1. Thomas, resided in Charlestown.
2. Thomas, Sergeant, resided in Woburn.
3. Stephen, resided in Chelmsford.
4. Stephen, resided in Chelmsford.
5. Benjamin, resided in Chelmsford.
6. Benjamin, Governor of New Hampshire, born in Chelmsford.
7. Franklin, President United States.

*Authority:*—Pierce Genealogy, by F. B. and F. C. Pierce, 1882. For a long period the lineage of Franklin Pierce was a difficult matter for Woburn antiquaries. They supposed he was of Woburn origin, but the proof was doubtful. The appearance of the above work proved it conclusively.

### GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Woburn lineage of Grover Cleveland, twenty-second president of the United States, is as follows:—

1. Moses, resided in and died in Woburn.
2. Aaron, born and died in Woburn.
3. Aaron, born in Woburn, removed elsewhere, and died in Connecticut.
4. Aaron, Reverend, born at Cambridge: died, while travelling, at the house of Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia.

5. Aaron.
6. William.
7. Richard F., Reverend.
8. Stephen Grover, President United States.

*Authority:*—Excerpts from Genealogical Records; showing lineage of Hon. Grover Cleveland, by Horace G. Cleveland; and the various Cleveland Genealogies in the Woburn Public Library.

### BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Woburn lineage of Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third president of the United States, is as follows:—

Benjamin Harrison is a direct descendant of an early Woburn family, viz.:—the family of Symmes, located, from the first settlement, in that part of Woburn and Charlestown, now known as Winchester.

The line is:—

1. Rev. Zachariah Symmes, minister of Charlestown, who preached the first sermon ever preached in Woburn, the town of Woburn being settled by members from his church. He was given by the town of Charlestown a tract of three hundred acres of land, extending from the north end of Mystic Pond to the borders of Woburn. This tract is now included in the town of Winchester, and part of it remains in the possession and occupancy of his descendants to this day. His son—

2. William Symmes, resided on the above farm, which his father left him by will, was the father of—

3. Timothy Symmes, born 1683, resided in Scituate, and was the father of—

4. Timothy Symmes, born 1714, minister of various churches, and finally at Ipswich, Mass., the father of—

5. John Cleves Symmes, born 1742, who visited his grandfather, Timothy Symmes, in 1762. He died at Cincinnati in 1814. Hon. John Cleves Symmes was a man of considerable distinction, and was distinguished also as the father-in-law of General William Henry Harrison, (who married Anna Symmes in 1795), ninth president of the United States. Gen. Harrison's son was—

6. Hon. John Scott Harrison, born 1804, whose son was—

7. Benjamin Harrison, the present president of the United States.

*Authority:*—The Symmes Genealogy, by J. A. Vinton, 1873. All the genealogies before mentioned are based on data gathered from the Woburn records largely and from other sources for the other places.

## WILLIAM FRANCIS KENNEY.

William Francis Kenney, Day Editor of the Boston "Daily Globe," was born in Woburn, June 7, 1861, being the oldest son of Peter and Catherine Kenney. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1880. He afterward entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, completing the course of that college the following year.

He first began his newspaper work as local correspondent of the "Globe" at the age of twenty-two years. After three years of brilliant suburban work, Mr. Kenney was called into the city service of the paper, and from that time began his real metropolitan journalistic existence.

After a service of three years in various departments at the Boston office, he was promoted to the position of day editor, in charge of the evening edition of the "Globe." He has held this, one of the most responsible positions on the paper, for four years.

During his service in this position, Mr. Kenney has distinguished himself in many important news occurrences.

Perhaps his greatest achievements were the handling of the great Lynn fire, and the Thanksgiving day fire in Boston, in 1889. When the first news of the Lynn fire came into the "Globe" office, Mr. Kenney saw at once that the telegraph facilities of the regular companies would be practically useless, in view of the close proximity of the Lynn offices to the heat of the conflagration. He at once despatched two telegraph operators to Lynn. They made a circuit between Lynn and Boston — opened communication with the "Globe," and that paper was enabled to obtain the exclusive news from the burning city, all other wires having been destroyed. In fact, the call for help sent broadcast through the Commonwealth for additional engines, came over this private wire.

Two days later, the Thanksgiving day fire in Boston broke out, and here again Mr. Kenney distinguished himself, getting the first paper on the street with a story of the catastrophe. Mr. Kenney has earned the title so aptly bestowed upon him by Mr. A. A. Fowle, managing editor of the "Globe," as being "just the man for an emergency."

Mr. Kenney has labored zealously for years to increase the circulation of the "Globe."

"The Evening Globe" is his pride, and he has been an important factor in the development of the news end of that paper for years.

In addition to Mr. Kennedy's regular work, he is

also correspondent for New York and Western papers. The "New York World" and the "Pittsburg Press" print articles from his pen regularly.

Mr. Kenney's career in Woburn is well known. He is the senior member of the School Board, having been first elected in 1885 by the largest vote ever cast for any one candidate. In 1888 he was re-elected for three years, and in 1892 was for a third time chosen as a member of the board. In 1891 he was chairman, and in that year caused to be introduced into the evening schools a special course in shorthand and typewriting. This year, through Mr. Kenney's efforts, a special business course of two years has been started in the high school, to include shorthand and typewriting the second year. He is one of the pioneers in Massachusetts of the special business courses in high schools.

Mr. Kenney is also the author of the rule in the schools that gives preference to Woburn graduates for teachers' positions. Mr. Kenney was largely instrumental in causing the enactment of the Public Library act, which allows the people to name trustees at certain periods. The original act provided that the trustees named should hold their positions for life, and that the town should have no control in the matter. Mr. Kenney's amendment providing for election of trustees by the town to serve with the incorporators, finally passed the legislature after two years of debate.

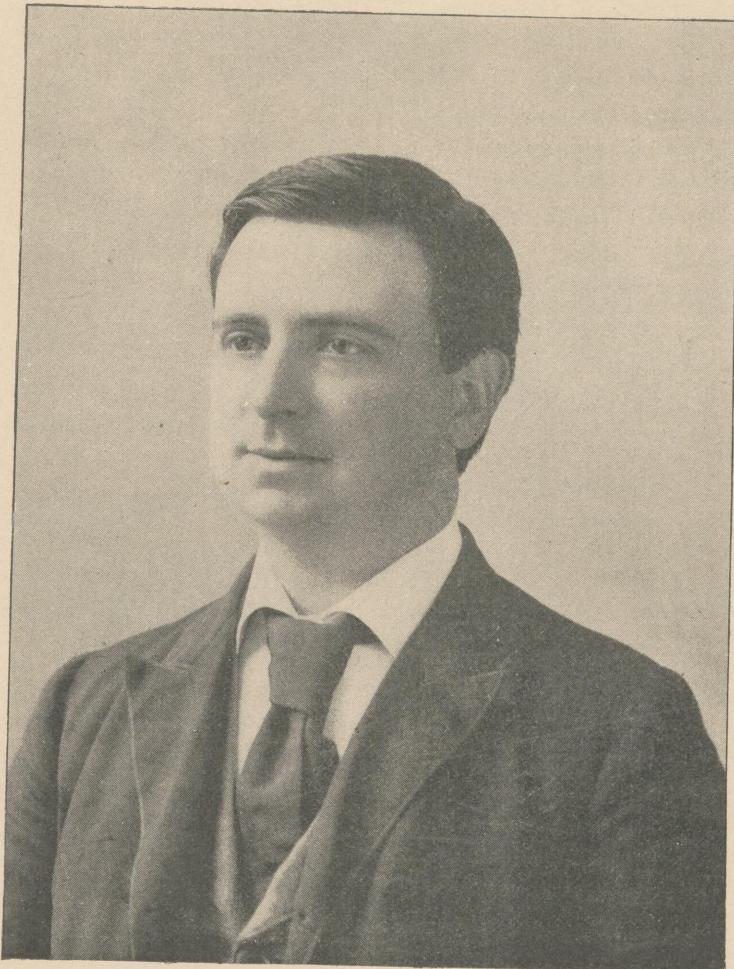
He has devoted much of his time on the School Board to the evening schools. He has also found time, occasionally, to take part in politics, although he never sought office. He was manager for Hon. Leopold Morse in his successful campaign of 1884, and served in the same capacity for Hon. Robert Treat Paine, in 1886.

In 1890 and 1891 Mr. Kenney was chairman of the Democratic City Committee.

When Governor Russell visited Woburn, last fall, he was entertained by Mr. Kenney at his beautiful home on Pleasant Street, opposite the Library. The Governor and Mr. Kenney are warm personal friends.

Mr. Kenney was married in 1886 to Miss Margaret Guinan of Waltham, a daughter of William Guinan, one of the best known residents of that city. Two beautiful fair-haired little girls, Loretto and Inez, help to make the home-life of Mr. and Mrs. Kenney a wellspring of pleasure and happiness.

Mr. Kenney has but just turned thirty years of age, and his friends predict for him a brilliant future in journalism.



W. F. KENNEY.



**Henry Thayer & Co.'s  
NUTRITIVE.**

A Nutritive, Nerve Tonic,  
Stimulant and Food  
Combined.

Particularly recommended in cases of mal-nutrition or non-assimilation of food, and in weakened and impaired conditions, generally.

For Consumption, Nervous Disorders, and for the various forms of wasting diseases, it will be found highly valuable, arresting waste of tissue, increasing the appetite and power of assimilation, and building up nerve force rapidly.

*Special attention is directed to its value in convalescence following prolonged sickness.*

We especially desire to bring to your notice the fact that this is not an ordinary compound of cheap ingredients fortified with alcohol, and most injurious in its effect upon the system, but a remedy prepared from the very choicest materials, and by a formula which has had the endorsement of some of the best physicians in the country. Containing, as it does, some of the most concentrated food known to the medical profession, it is especially useful in cases which require the largest amount of nutritive in the smallest bulk.

For your protection as well as ours, we ask you to be careful and see that the bottle has our label and is properly capped and sealed with our cap. Do not take any bottle that has been opened. For sale by all first-class Druggists.

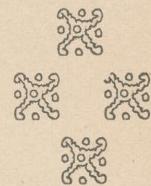
Henry Thayer & Co.,

Cambridgeport, Mass.

**B. W. O'NEIL & CO.,**

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

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GLASSWARE,**



**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

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# FRANK JONES BREWING CO.,

LIMITED.

147 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON, MASS.

**BREWERS AND MALTSTERS,**

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FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING PARTIES:

John Maloney, 6 Broad Street.

John Connolly, 7 Broad Street.

Anthony Doherty, 470 Main Street.

Thomas Kenney, 443 Main Street.

Central House, 440 Main Street.

Thomas Meriam, 32 and 34 High Street

Thomas Moore, 3 Union Street.

Thomas McGovern, 88 Main Street.

Shinkwin & James, 45 Main Street.

McLaughlin & Graney, 11 Main Street.

Rafferty & Martin, 306 Montvale Avenue.

## Our Honor Roll.

**S**TURDY individual character, integrity of purpose and right living make men great. In this sense the New England early settlers, as a class, were great men. Their kingdoms may not have extended beyond their town's boundaries; it may have been circumscribed by the limits of their household; but, viewed as men of principle, of frugality, of steadfastness, of uprightness, they were sovereigns. And if, under the above heading, we attempted to mention all who for such qualities won respect and honor, the list would be a very extended one.

Woburn has sent into the world men who have won fame and honor in many walks of life, reflecting, in such achievements, credit upon their family training, as well as upon the character of the community in which they were reared. Their honor is our honor, a joint possession, in which we glory. It is appropriate that in sketching, at the end of two hundred and fifty years, the rise and development of the hamlet of 1642, we give these sons of the dear old town the place upon "Our Honor Roll" so creditably won and so *justly* due.

Two presidents of Harvard college were born here — Samuel Locke and James Walker.

### SAMUEL LOCKE

was born in Woburn, November 23, 1732. He was graduated from Harvard in 1755, and ordained a minister at Sherburne, Mass., November 7, 1759, preaching there until 1769. On March 21, of that year, he was appointed president of Harvard college, a position he held for four years, resigning December 1, 1773, and retiring to private life. He received the degree of D. D., in that year, from his *Alma Mater*. His "Convention Sermon" (1772) is the only work from his pen known to be in print. He died in Sherburne, January 15, 1778.

### JAMES WALKER

was born in Woburn Precinct (Burlington in and since 1799), August 16, 1794, and died in Cambridge, December 23, 1874. He was also a graduate of Harvard, class of 1814. After studying theology in Cambridge, he preached in the Unitarian church of Charlestown for a period of twenty-one years. During this period he was active in his parochial duties, was an earnest advocate of school and college education, a lecturer of note, and renowned for his extended knowledge in all literary and philosophical matters. He edited the "Christian Examiner" for eight years, from 1831. In 1839 he left the pulpit and accepted the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy at Harvard. In 1853 he was elected president of the college, holding the position until 1860. The

remaining fourteen years of his life were devoted to study and literary work. He was made D. D. by Harvard in 1835, and LL. D. by Yale in 1860. His library and \$15,000 was bequeathed to Harvard at his decease. His published works include sermons and lectures, notable among the latter being the three series on "Natural Religion," and a course of lectures on "The Philosophy of Religion," delivered before the Lowell Institute. "Sermons Preached in the Chapel of Harvard College" (1861); "Memorial of Daniel Appleton White" (1863); "Memoir of Josiah Quincy" (1867). In 1876 a volume of his "Discourses" was published. He also edited, as college text-books, Dugald Stewart's "Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers" (1849), and Dr. Thomas Reid's "Essays on the Intellectual Powers" (1850). For special articles on this distinguished scholar and writer, consult "Cambridge Memorial" (1875), and "Services at the Dedication of a Mural Monument to James Walker, in the Harvard church in Charlestown" (1884).

Man's inventive genius has been a great factor in this country's progressive history. Woburn claims one inventor as a son of her soil, and another as an adopted child.

### SAMUEL BLODGETT

was born here, April 1, 1724, and died in Haverhill, September 1, 1807. The French and Indian wars found him a participant, and in 1745 he made one of the expedition party against Louisburg. In the latter part of the eighteenth century he was made a judge of a court, sitting in Hillsborough, New Hampshire. About this time the inventive quality of his mind found expression in a machine for raising cargoes from submerged ships. An experiment at Plymouth, Mass., proved successful, and later he visited European countries to introduce and put in operation his invention. But foreign countries frowned upon his claims, and after unsuccessful attempts to show their practical foundation he returned to the land of his birth, in 1791, where he embarked in the manufacturing of duck. In two years after this he removed to New Hampshire and began the construction of a canal around Amoskeag Falls, in the Merrimac river. He was doomed to failure in this, and was forced to sever his connection with the work, which is known as the "Blodgett Canal."

### CHARLES GOODYEAR,

whose name is associated with thousands of articles in domestic, personal and manufacturing use, was not a native of Woburn (born in New Haven, December 29,

## Common Council.

JOHN O'DONNELL, councilman from Ward 1, is a native resident of Woburn, having been born in Cummingsville, July 11, 1852. He was educated in the public schools there. He is a horseshoer by trade, his shop being on Winn Street, near the city stables. Mr. O'Donnell was a strong candidate for aldermanic honors, receiving 98 votes out of 199 in the caucus. He then entered for the council race, and won triumphantly. In the present Council, of which he is one, he is a member of the following committees: Finance, Fire Department, Fuel, Highways, Water, Highland School Building and New Armory. He resides at 6 Summer Street.

JAMES E. CUTLER, councilman from Ward 6, was born in Mt. Vernon, N. H., December 16, 1854. He learned his trade of printer in Woburn, entering the *Journal* office in 1870. Ten years ago he became a member of the job-printing firm of Andrews & Cutler, and is at present one of the firm of Andrews, Cutler & Co., job printers and publishers of the *News*. Mr. Cutler received a hearty endorsement at the late election. He is a member of the following committees of the present council: Almshouse and Poor, Fire Department, Health, Highways, Public Property, Salaries, and Central Square School Building. His residence is 3 Lowell Street.

MICHAEL MEAGHER, councilman from Ward 3, is a native of Ireland, having first seen the light of day in the year 1845, on the island of Arran, county Galway. He has been twenty-two years in the country. Two years were spent in Boston and Rockport, Mass., and the last twenty years he has lived in Woburn. He was employed for five years by the late Horace Conn in shop and about his house, and for thirteen years he has worked at the coal-yard now owned by Carter & Perley. He is a member of Division 3, A. O. H.

JAMES A. McAVOY, councilman from Ward 5, was born, reared and schooled in Montvale. He was born September 24, 1867. He is a graduate of the High school, class of 1883; is telegraph operator and superintendent of signals and switches in the tower at Montvale. In the present council he is a member of the following committees: Accounts, Finance, Fuel, Salaries, and Sewerage. He resides at 92 Washington Street.

CHARLES J. QUIGLEY, councilman from Ward 3, was born in Wilmington, N. C., September 27, 1858. When seven years old his family moved to Cambridge, Mass. He attended school in East Watertown, and afterwards learned the blacksmithing trade in Cambridge. Subsequently he worked two years for R. F. Ellis, Woburn, and then for nine years in Harvard Square. In 1884 he came to Woburn, and located on Union Street. He is a member of the Order of *Aegis*, the Celts, and the Woburn Mutual Benefit Association. He resides at 18 Morse Street.

B. FRANK WALDRON, councilman from Ward 4, is a Vermont boy, having been born in Newbury, that State, in 1855. His present occupation is book-keeper for Hart's Express. He is President of the present council, and was re-elected by a flattering vote. He is now a member of the following committees: Claims, Finance and Central Square School Building. He resides at 17 First Street.

GEORGE A. SIMONDS, councilman from Ward 2, is a native of Lawrence, Mass.; was born May 31, 1853. He came to Woburn about 1862, where he attended school. He is engaged in the manufacture of shoe stock on Jefferson Avenue. Mr. Simonds is a member of this year's council, and is serving on the following committees: Highways, Printing, Public Property, Sewerage, Highland School Building and New Armory. He lives at 33 Green Street.

DENNIS J. KELLEY, councilman from Ward 7, is the son of Patrick and Mary (Doherty) Kelley; was born in Woburn, November 7, 1858; he attended the public schools, and then served an apprenticeship, under Hon. John Cummings, to learn the leather business. Mr. Kelley has for many years been a leading temperance advocate, having served as President of the St. Charles C. T. A. Society for five years. Mr. Kelley is a member of the committee on Salaries, and other important committees. He is unmarried, and is serving his first term in the city council.

SIMEON E. KENDRICK, councilman-elect from Ward 4, comes from the Cape District, having been born in Harwich, Mass., in 1849. He is a currier by trade. He resides at 6 Cleveland Avenue. In the present council he is a member of the following committees: Assessment and Collection of Taxes, Finance, Public Property, Salaries, Street Lights, Water, and Highland School Building.

WILLIAM HERBERT BOWERS, son of Charles R. and Mary H. (Hayward) Bowers, was born in Somerville, March 13, 1856. At the age of five years he removed to Woburn with his parents, and attended the public schools of this city, graduating from the Woburn High school in 1873, in the class with Judge Johnson, Herbert Dow, and others who have become prominent in public affairs. After graduation Mr. Bowers entered the employ of E. Cummings & Co., where he has continued to the present, with the exception of two years spent in Dallas, Texas, in the shoe business; since the death of John Cummings, seven years ago, he has been superintendent of the factory. He is a member of the Mount Horeb Lodge of Masons, Woburn Royal Arch Chapter, and Hugh de Paynes Commandery. In 1879 he married Angie Ella, daughter of Eustace Cummings, by whom he has had three children, all living. He is now serving his second year as a member of the common council from Ward 2.

EDWARD H. LOUNSBURY, clerk of common council, son of Col. William H. and Sarah L. (Sweetser) Lounsbury, was born at Cambridge, Mass., October 7, 1862. He was fitted for college at the Woburn High school in the class of 1879, was graduated from Harvard college in 1884. He taught the Hollis (N. H.) High school for a year following his graduation, and was master of Cummings Grammar school, in this city, from 1885 to 1890, when he resigned to pursue the study of law. He was elected clerk of the common council and of committees in 1890, which positions he still holds. He is at present Superintendent of the First Congregational Sunday-school and is a member of various social organizations in Woburn.



## GAWIN RIDDLE GAGE.

Gawin Riddle Gage, son of Benjamin and Annis (Moore) Gage, was born at Bedford, N. H., January 26, 1819. His father, who was an industrious farmer, died very suddenly, leaving a widow and nine children to face the world, with little means at their command. At the age of twelve years the subject of this sketch went to work for Mr. Willard Parker of his native town, receiving, as wages, his board and clothes and the privilege of attending school during the brief winter term. His employer dealt with him in the most kindly way, and there grew up between them a feeling of affection which lasted throughout life.

Two years later he was apprenticed to a tailor in Nashua, N. H., and subsequently finished learning his trade at a first-class establishment in Boston. Acting under the advice of his brother William, who was at that time located in this place, young Gage entered the employ of Mr. Tallman Seeley, and thus, at seventeen years of age, became identified with Woburn. After a year's experience in business, he found himself hampered by his lack of education, and determined to rectify this mistake. Having saved a portion of his earnings, he gave up his place and entered the academy at Hancock, N. H. Here he pursued his studies until the little hoard of silver dollars in the corner of his trunk had melted away, and then went back again to work at his trade; during the next four years he spent his time alternately studying and working, and thus secured the rudiments of an education.

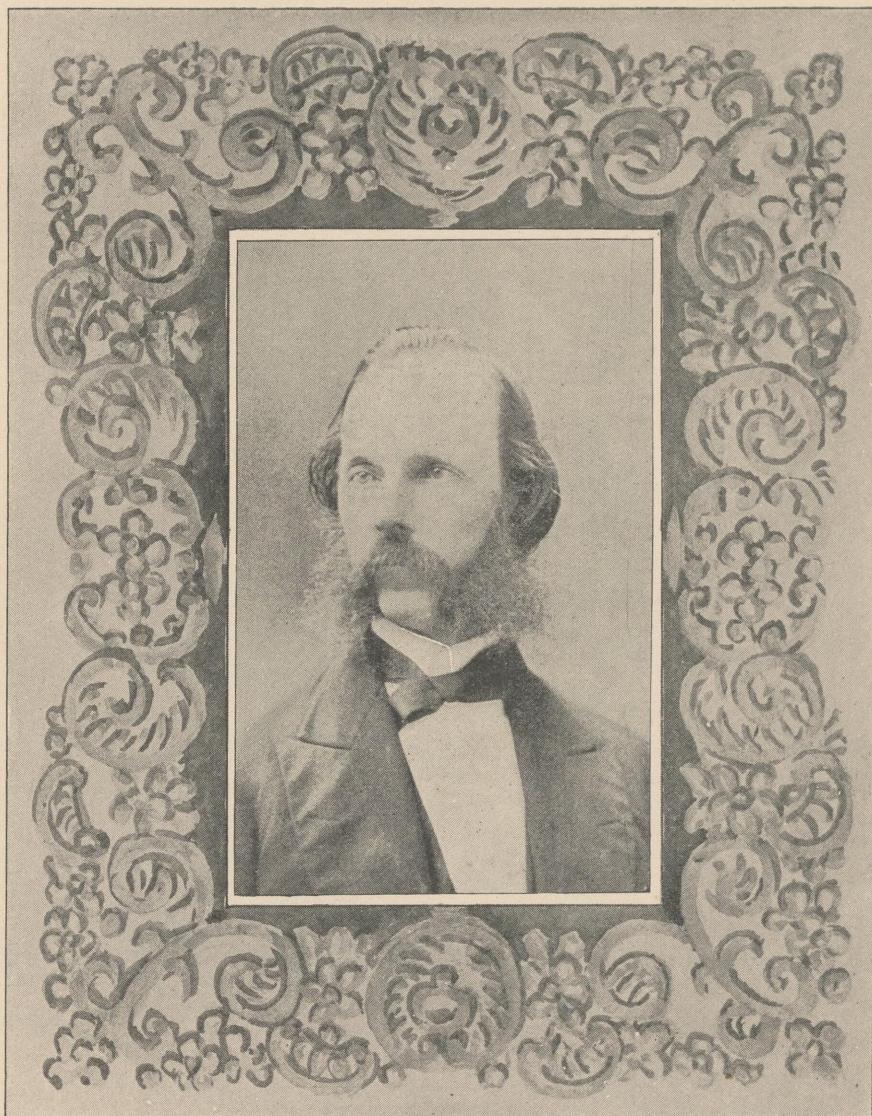
He returned to Woburn in 1841, and in the following year bought out the business of Mr. Seeley, taking as a partner the late James Leonard Fowle. A few years later this partnership was dissolved, and subsequently Mr. Frederic A. Flint became connected with the firm. During this time Mr. Gage was a continuous resident of Woburn, and a staunch upholder of her good name and business interests. He has been connected with the Five Cents Savings Bank, in one capacity or another, since its incorporation in 1854, is a director in the Woburn Gas Light Co., and has been identified with many other enterprises of the city.

In politics he is a strong, but not offensive partisan; a whig in early years, he naturally gravitated into the republican party. While in no sense a politician, he has always taken a great interest in the management of municipal affairs, and was chosen town treasurer for thirty-three consecutive years, a record rarely equalled in an elective office.

He has been closely identified with the First Congregational church during his whole period of residence here, having served as a deacon since 1863, and having been its treasurer for forty consecutive years.

In 1890, on account of failing health, he sold out his business and retired from active life.

Mr. Gage was married in 1849 to Caroline Abbott of Greenfield, N. H., and has two children, James Edward Gage and Caroline Gage-Richardson.



GAWIN R. GAGE.

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1800), but it was while living in this city (or town as it was at that time—1839), that his lifelong hope and dream found fulfilment. The Historic Sites committee has marked the house (residence of Sewall D. Samson, Esq., Montvale), where he resided at the time. The store in which he made the discovery is said to have been the one now occupied as a stove store by Mr. Charles M. Strout, on Main street. Poston, in his "Famous Americans of Recent Times," tells the story dramatically, and records the name of Goodyear's benefactor—Mr. O. B. Coolidge of Woburn—who generously helped the famished inventor, whose name was destined to circle the globe. Woburn did not, it is true, produce the inventor, but the great invention—that of producing a solid elastic material from India rubber—had its birth and was nursed to life within her borders.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON,

sixth in line from James Thompson of Town Orders fame, and better known to the world as Count Rumford, is styled by a biographical writer in the Encyclopedia Britannica, "An eminent man of science, enlightened philanthropist, and sagacious public administrator." The babe, who afterwards grew to the stature of such accomplishments, was born in Woburn, March 26, 1753, and died in Auteuil, near Paris, France, August 21, 1814. He received a common school education, and excelled in mathematics and mechanics. In 1766 he was apprenticed to John Appleton, a merchant of Salem, and continued his studies by devoting his leisure to the study of algebra, trigonometry and astronomy, so that at the age of fifteen he was able to calculate an eclipse. Later, he began the study



MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

of medicine under Dr. John Hay in Woburn, and attended lectures at Cambridge, but spent most of his time manufacturing surgical instruments. Subsequently, he returned to Boston, and engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store. Thrown out of employment there, he again sought Woburn, and with his friend, Loammi Baldwin, attended lectures in experimental philosophy at Harvard. He taught for a short time in Bradford, Mass., and Rumford (now Concord), N. H. In 1771 he married a rich widow (Sarah Walker Rolfe). He was commissioned major in a New Hampshire regiment, by Gov. John Wentworth. The promotion of so young a man caused dissatisfaction, a feeling which gained in intensity as the Revolutionary period approached. Leaving Concord,

because his suspected Tory inclinations had suggested violent treatment at the hands of his opponents, he went to Boston, where he formed intimate relations with Gen. Gage. After the battle of Bunker Hill, he met Gen. Washington, and it is said by his biographers that the New Hampshire troubles alone prevented that officer from entrusting him with the responsibility of a command.

Early in 1775 he returned to Woburn, where he was arrested and tried on a charge of disloyalty. The distrust of his fellow-citizens made America an unpleasant place for him to remain in, and in 1776 he went to Europe with dispatches from his friend, Gov. Wentworth. He soon found a position in the English Colonial office, but his duties did not interfere with his studies and scientific

## City Officials.

WILLIAM R. MCINTOSH was born in Woburn, March 20, 1859. He attended the public schools until 1871, when he engaged in the grocery business, entering the employ of A. E. Thompson, for whom he worked for fourteen years. Upon the retirement of Mr. Thompson he worked for Buckman & White as clerk. In 1887 he was appointed a patrolman; he served one year, and in 1888 was elected chief of police, a position he still holds. He is a member of Mount Horeb Lodge, F. and A. Masons, the Woburn Royal Arch Chapter, and Red Men. Mr. McIntosh is married, and has one child. He holds the confidence of the city government, and the esteem of his associates as an efficient public officer.

FRANK BROOKS RICHARDSON, son of R. Brooks and Abby (McIntire) Richardson, was born in Woburn, March 6, 1859. He fitted for college at the Woburn High school, and graduated from Amherst in 1880. He taught in the schools of Woburn for five years, and had charge, at different times, of the Johnson, the Montvale, and the Cummings schools. In 1885 he was elected superintendent of schools, which position he still holds. In 1884 he was married to Caroline E. Gage, and has two children, Ruth Gage and Theodora Richardson.

ELWYN G. PRESTON was born in Council Grove, Kansas, August 11, 1866. In 1873 he removed to Nashua, N. H., receiving his education in the public schools of that city. He entered the employ of the Boston & Lowell Railroad in 1883, and has since been connected with that company, and its successor, the Boston & Maine, being at present chief clerk in the general superintendent's office at Boston. In 1887 he came to Woburn, where he has since resided. He has been city auditor since 1891, and is at present secretary and treasurer of the City Auditor's Club of Massachusetts.

ELIPHAZ PRIOR, assessor, son of Allen and Sophia A. Prior, was born in Duxbury, Mass., February 16, 1838; educated at the public schools, and a graduate of Partridge Academy, Duxbury. Engaged in flour and grain business, moved to Woburn in 1871, and opened a grocery and general merchandise store; licensed as an auctioneer for the last fifteen years; chosen assessor in 1890. Mr. Prior is one of the most enterprising business men in Woburn. He is married, and lives on Plympton Street.

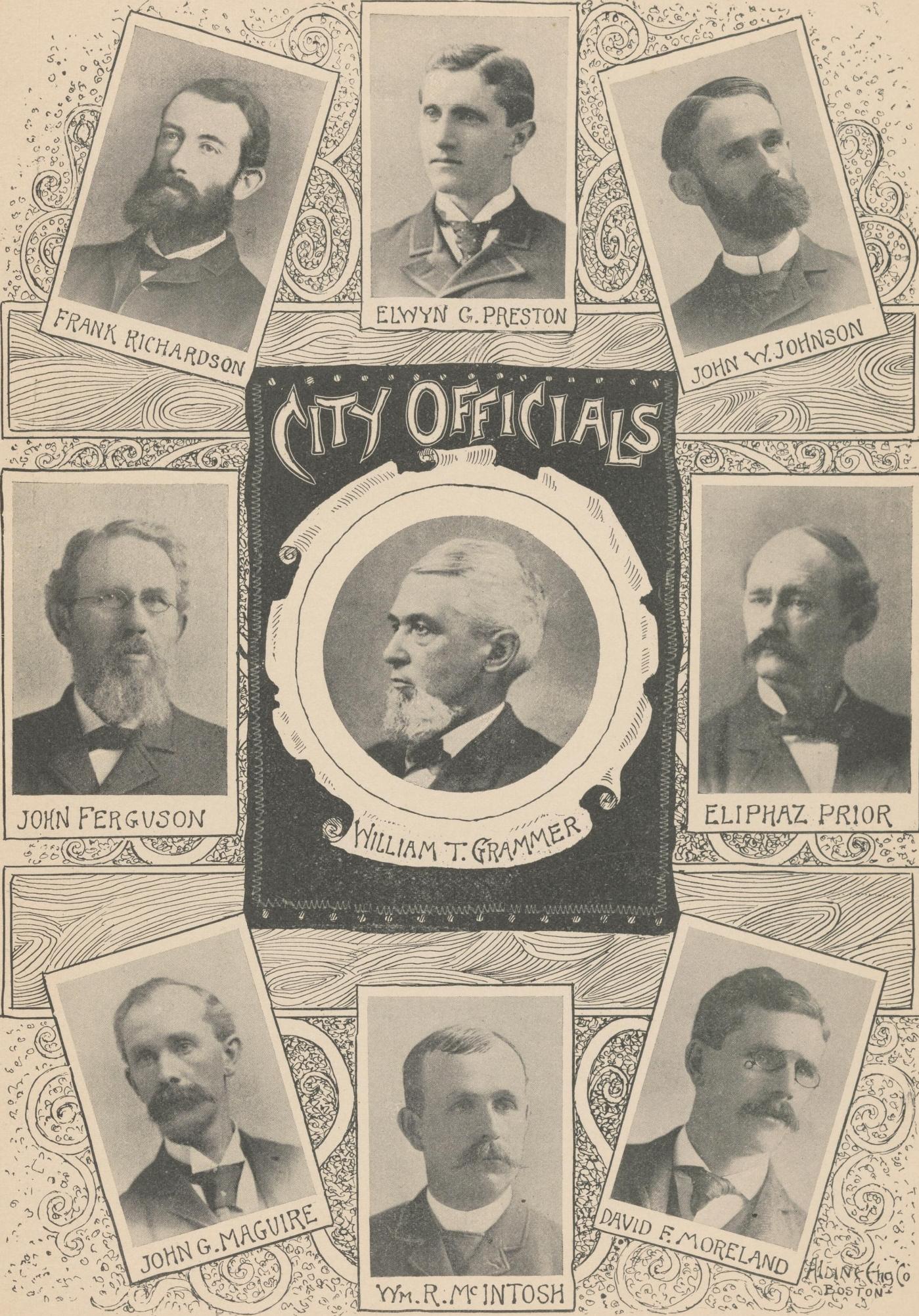
JOHN G. MAGUIRE, city collector of taxes, was born in Waltham, June, 1850. His father dying at an early age, he entered the employment of the American Watch Company; later engaged in the boot and shoe business as a retail dealer. Being ambitious to take up the profession of law, he entered Boston Law University, and graduated in 1876, being admitted to practice at the bar the same year. Soon after Mr. Maguire removed to Woburn, and opened an office as attorney-at-law, and has since resided here. He was town solicitor, and has been tax collector and library trustee for several years, and also has represented Woburn in the general court. Mr. Maguire received his education in public schools and private evening school. He is married, has three children, and resides on Montvale Avenue. He is highly respected as an able and conservative man.

DAVID F. MORELAND, son of David S. and Elizabeth (Hynes) Moreland, was born in South Boston, August 31, 1857. He graduated from the Eliot school, Boston, in class of 1874. Two years were spent in the office of Jordan, Marsh & Co. In 1876 he entered the college of L'Assomption, Canada, where he remained two years, finishing his studies in the Jesuit college of St. Mary's, in 1882. In 1883 he went South, to Memphis, Tenn., where he was employed in the office of the Southern Express Company. In 1884 he married Martha E. Fay. He was the last town clerk of Woburn, and has been city clerk since its incorporation as a city. In 1890 he served in the Legislature.

WILLIAM T. GRAMMER, chairman of the board of assessors, was born in Boston, January 12, 1822. He attended the public schools, and after leaving school followed the trade of a shoemaker, and in time became a prosperous shoe manufacturer. Mr. Grammer has held more offices, and covered a longer period of official life than any other citizen of Woburn. He has been selectman and assessor for a number of years; representative to general court, four years; harbor commissioner, six years; moderator, forty years; he was a member of the militia thirty years, and served as captain and major in Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, during the war; past commander Post 33, G. A. R.; honorary member Ancient and Honorable Artillery; served as marshal on many important occasions; served as director First National bank, etc. He is a widower, has three children, and resides on Warren Street.

JOHN FERGUSON, clerk of the board of assessors, was born in Nova Scotia, March 1, 1829, his father being a citizen of the United States, resident in Nova Scotia. At the age of four years, with his parents, he removed to Calais, Maine, where he attended the public schools. He entered the United States navy, when fourteen years of age, and served for a continuous period of twenty-six years, twenty-four of which was in actual service at sea, during which time he visited nearly every portion of the globe, serving in the capacity of clerk-paymaster, fleet-paymaster and fleet-secretary. In 1850 he removed to Woburn, and in 1870 retired from the navy. Mr. Ferguson has served for many years as a selectman and cemetery commissioner, under a town government, and as an overseer of the poor and an assessor since Woburn became a city. He is married, has four children, and resides on Ferguson Place.

JOHN WARREN JOHNSON. Born in Woburn, October 1, 1852. Educated in the Woburn public schools and a graduate of the High school, 1868, a student at Tufts college, 1868-1871; A. B. at Harvard, 1873; lawyer, 1875; director of the Woburn A. & M. association, 1876-1885; trustee of Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank and member of its investment committee, 1880—; member of Woburn school board, 1883-84, 1885-1888; trustee of Warren academy, 1887—; life member of board of trustees, Woburn Public Library, 1890—; Woburn sewerage commissioner, 1891—; director in First National Bank of Woburn, 1872—; Trustee of Home for Aged Women, in Woburn, 1887—; treasurer of First Unitarian parish, 1889—.



## Roman Catholic Church.

Previous to the year 1843 the few Roman Catholics residing in the town of Woburn were obliged, in order to attend divine worship, to go either as far as Boston, or, later on, to East Cambridge, where a Roman Catholic church had recently been established. The conveniences of travel at that time being, of course, but scanty, these journeys were oftentimes made on foot, the travellers going and returning the same day, a distance of more than twenty miles.

In 1843, however, Rev. James Strain, of East Cambridge, decided to visit Woburn, which was one of the outlying towns included in his parish, in order to ascertain if the number of its Catholic families was not sufficient to warrant his performing the holy sacrifice of the mass for them, at intervals, in their own town.

He found this to be the case. A large house, situated at the watering station, and owned by the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, was selected as a temporary place of worship, and here, in the same year, the first service was held. It was not long, however, before it was found that this accommodation was insufficient for the increasing congregation, while it also proved inconvenient for those residing in the westerly and southerly portions of the town. At length the Town Hall in Woburn Centre was hired, and here a monthly service continued to be held by Rev. Father Strain until 1846, when, to the sincere regret of his little flock, he was called to the West. He was succeeded at East Cambridge, and also at Woburn, by Rev. Father Doherty.

About this time, a portion of the people becoming dissatisfied with their accommodation, the question of building a small church was agitated, but the size and condition of the congregation not seeming just as yet to authorize the necessary outlay, Father Doherty decided, after some consideration, to continue celebrating the mass in the building chosen by his predecessor. This custom was continued during the following three years.

In 1849 a change was once more made, and Father Doherty's place was filled by Rev. Father Reardon, also from East Cambridge. As this latter clergyman remained in the town but a short time, no further effort towards building a church was made. Such had been the growth of the congregation, however, during the last few years, that it became apparent to all that the use of the Town Hall would very soon have to be discontinued, and when, in 1851, Rev. Father Carroll was given charge of the parish, steps towards raising funds were at once taken by him.

His labors in this direction were, after a time, crowned with success. A lot of land, situated upon Main Street, at the corner of Summer Street, was purchased, and in 1853 the first Roman Catholic church, a small wooden structure, was erected.

Although Father Carroll remained pastor of the new church until 1859, he did not at any time reside in Woburn, nor did his successor, Rev. Father Branigan, who acted as officiating clergyman for the following two years.

The history of this denomination in Woburn is hence-

forward one of continuous growth and prosperity. The clergymen of East Cambridge could no longer give it the care and attention necessary to its spiritual welfare. The monthly service became inadequate, and in 1862 Rev. Father McCarthy came to Woburn as a resident pastor.

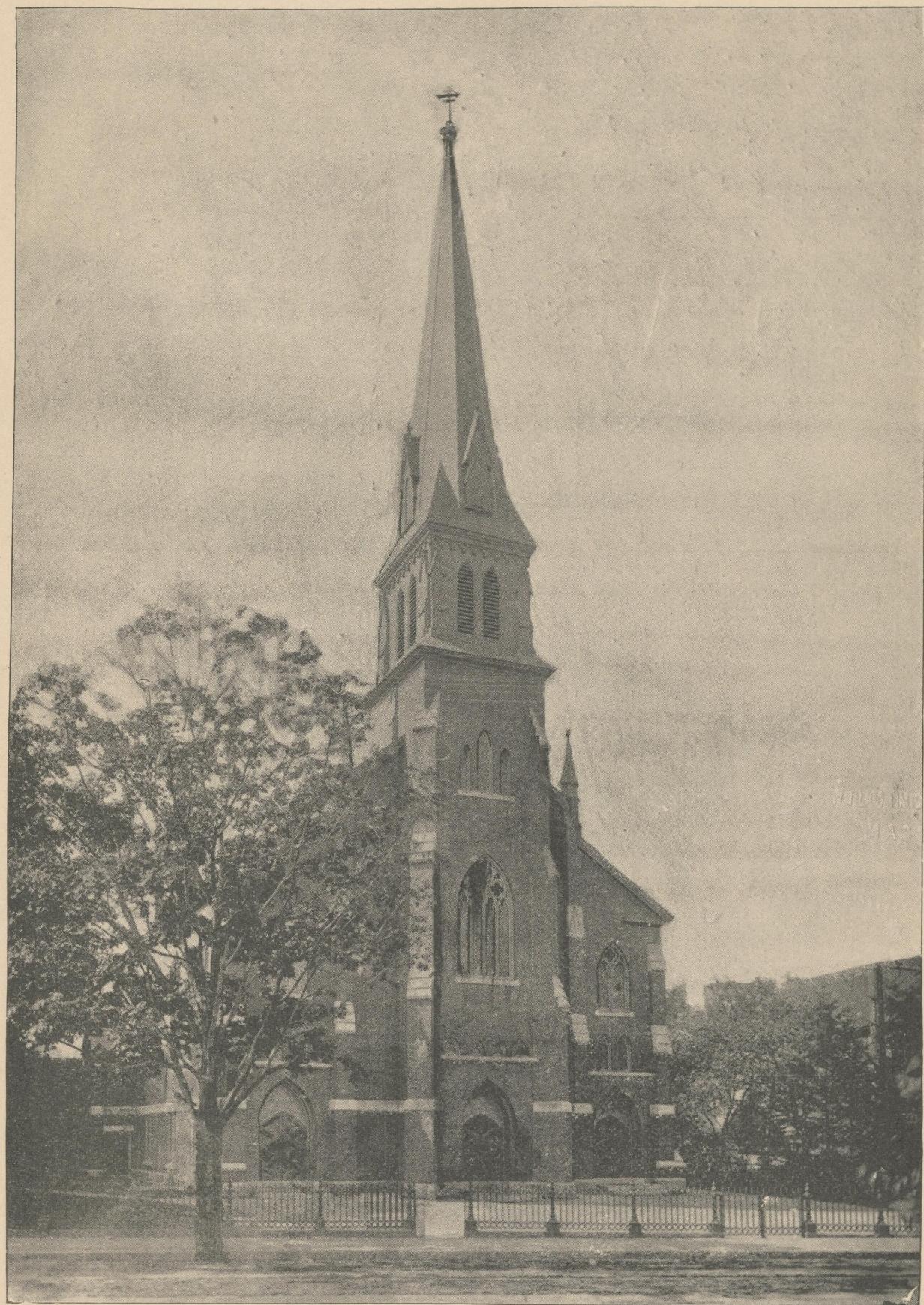
A house situated upon Pleasant Street, near Bennett, formerly the Baptist parsonage, was chosen as a parochial residence, and was occupied by him for a period of two years; it was at the end of that time, in January, 1864, that Rev. John J. Quealy, then at Worcester, was appointed pastor at Woburn, a position which he holds at the present time, 1892.

The parish, at the time of his coming, covered considerable territory, consisting as it did of the towns of Woburn, Winchester, and Burlington. The wooden church became overcrowded, and the demand for a larger edifice became once more urgent. It was decided to move the building then in use, and erect a brick church on the same site. Subscriptions to this end were solicited by Father Quealy, and at length, in the month of December, 1867, the corner-stone was laid. In September, 1869, it was dedicated to St. Charles Borromeo, and formally consecrated.

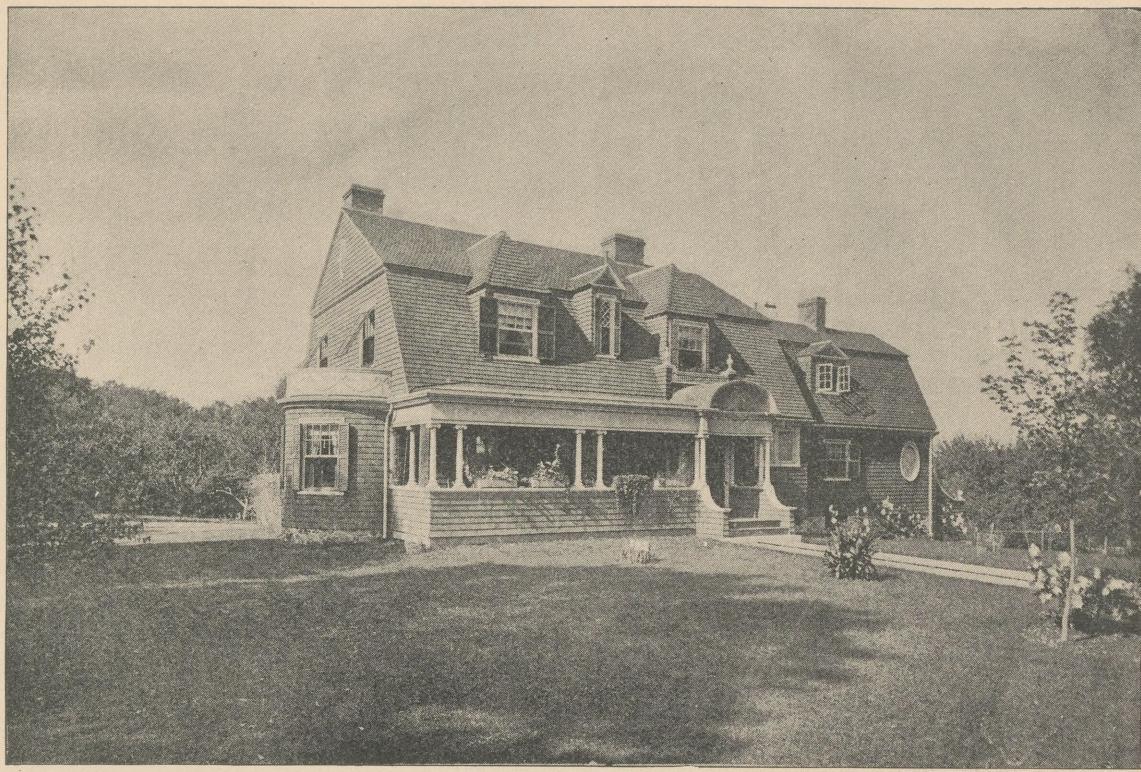
Two years previous to this, Father Quealy, finding that a residence at such a distance from the church was a source of much inconvenience, the estate located upon the corner of Summer and Main Streets, and directly opposite the church property, was purchased, upon which he still resides. Not long after the completion of the new building, the services of an assistant became indispensable. Rev. Thomas H. Kenney was sent as curate, to share with Father Quealy the labors of the parish. Father Kenney died in Woburn in March, 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. Edward L. McClure. After a time, the last named curate being called upon to assume the duties of a pastor elsewhere, the vacancy was filled by Rev. Michael Gleason, Rev. Michael D. Murphy, and Rev. M. F. McDonnell. They, in turn, were substituted by Rev. Lawrence W. Slattery and Rev. James Gilday, who are now in the parish.

In 1884 an event of some importance took place in the establishing in Woburn of a parochial school. A large building, situated upon Main Street, belonging to the church property, and formerly dedicated to the use of the temperance society, was fitted up as a schoolhouse. Twelve of the sisters of Notre Dame were secured to take charge of the children and act as teachers, and a convent, pleasantly located upon Summer Street, in convenient proximity to the church and school, was opened for them. The school, which is for girls only, is at present in a prosperous condition, having a full attendance of five hundred and thirty pupils.

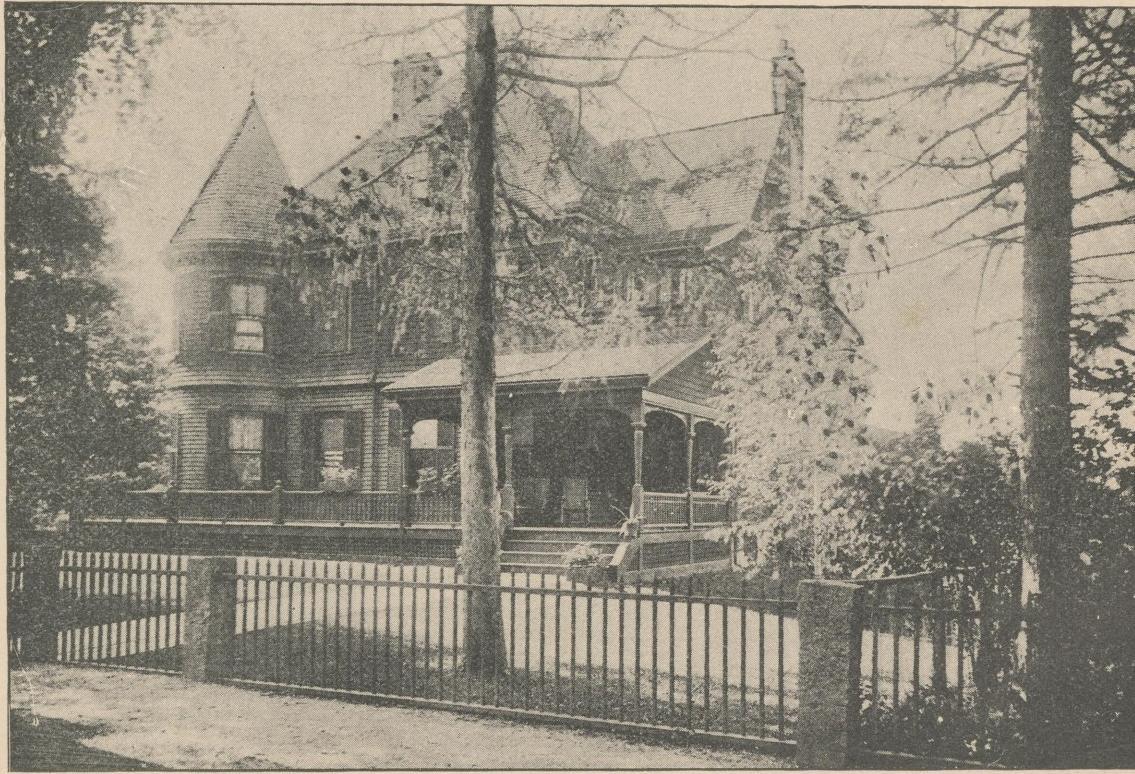
The Roman Catholic chapel, located at Montvale, in East Woburn, which has a congregation numbering about five hundred, is included in the Winchester parish, and was erected some ten years ago by the clergymen of that place.



CATHOLIC CHURCH.



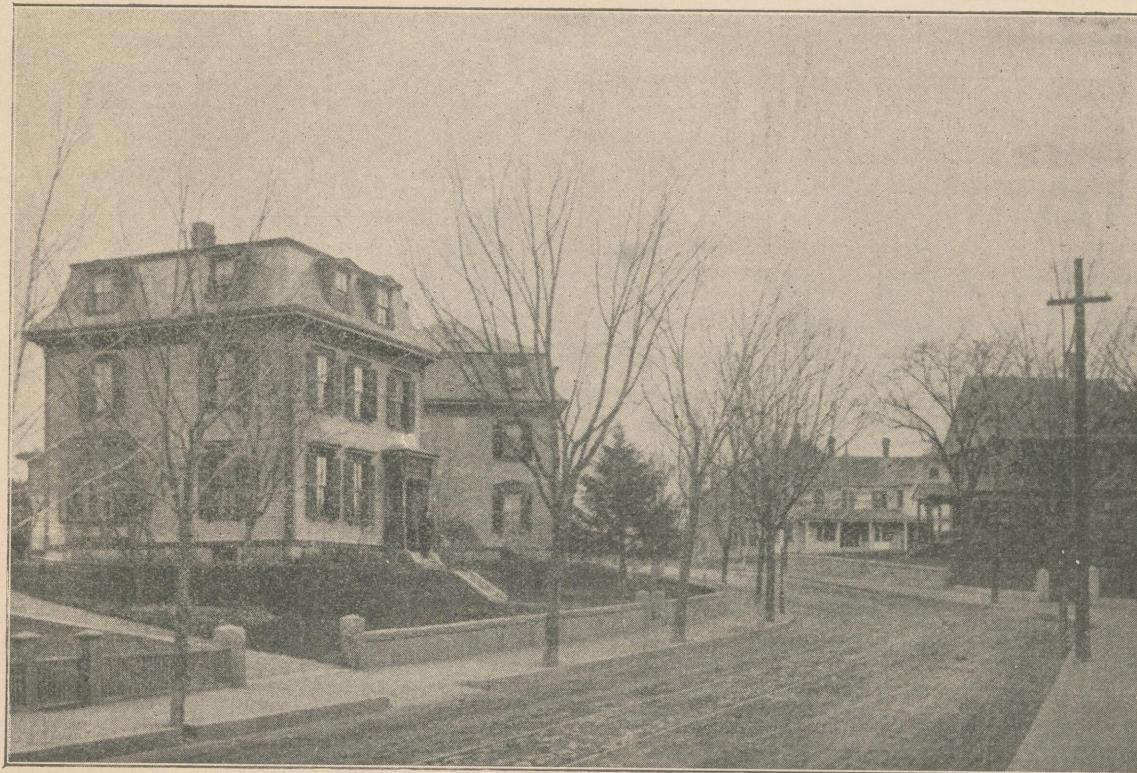
RESIDENCE OF EDWARD D. HAYDEN.



RESIDENCE OF R. J. W. PHINNEY, WARREN STREET.

pursuits. In 1779 he was elected a member of the Royal Society. The explosive force of gunpowder, the construction of fire-arms, and the system of signalling at sea were subjects claiming his attention. He returned to America in 1781, and became a lieutenant-colonel of the "King's American Dragoons" in 1782. Before the close of the war he went back to England, and thence started to join the Austrian army. Gibbon, the historian, was a fellow-passenger on the trip to Calais, and in a letter he speaks of this wonderfully versatile man as "Mr. Secretary-Colonel-Admiral-Philosopher Thompson;" Prince Maximilian, afterward Elector of Bavaria, offered him civil and military service. He remained at Munich as Minister of War, Minister of Police, and Grand Chamberlain, for eleven years.

Mr. Thompson, as his Woburn neighbors would have called him, brought about great reforms in Bavaria. He reorganized the military establishment, introducing a simpler code of tactics and a new system of discipline, provided industrial schools for soldiers' children, and improved the construction of ordnance. He provided better homes and a better education for the working people, and suppressed the system of begging, then prevalent. He was made a member of the Council of State, and, successively, a major-general, lieutenant-general, commander-in-chief of the general staff, and chief of the regency. Educational institutions in Poland, and the academies of Munich and Mannheim decorated him. In 1790 he was made a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and chose the name of Rumford, the New Hampshire



SALEM STREET.

town in which he "was married," as he was wont to express it, a remark suggested, possibly, by the fact that his wife was thirteen years his senior.

Amid his multifarious public duties he found time to study domestic science. By inventions of his own he investigated the properties and management of heat, and the amount produced by combustion of different materials. Methods of warming apartments and of cooking food, by which one-half the fuel was saved, were introduced. His studies of cookery still rank high. He reconstructed stoves, cooking-ranges, coal grates, and chimneys; he introduced improved breeds of horses and cattle, raised on reclaimed waste land in Munich, afterwards made into a beautiful park, where a monument in his honor stands to-day. Later, he was Bavaria's representative at the English court, and founded the Royal Institution, and placed Sir Humphrey Davy in the chair

of chemistry. In 1802 he went to Paris, and there married, in 1804, a second wife, the widow of the great French chemist, Lavoissier.

He bequeathed, at his decease, \$5,000 to each the American and Royal academies of arts and sciences. He was a prolific writer, and has left many works written in French, English and German. And this great scientist was a Woburn boy, born in the old house on Elm Street, in North Woburn, preserved to us by the public spirit of the Rumford Historical society.

The preceding sketch refers to Loammi Baldwin as the youthful friend and fellow-student of Benjamin Thompson. As they were associated in their boyhood, a century and a half ago, they may well be grouped beside each other in this work which marks the 250th year of the town they each have honored.

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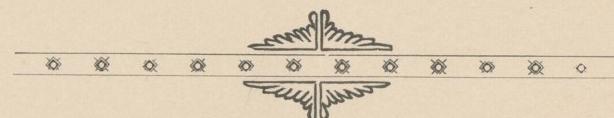
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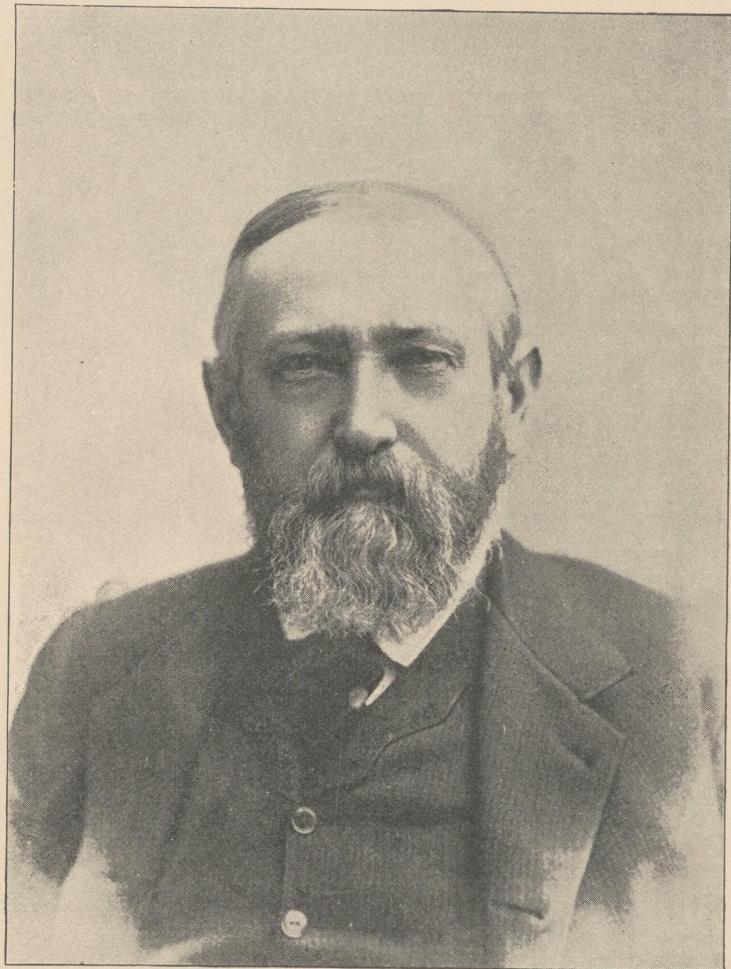
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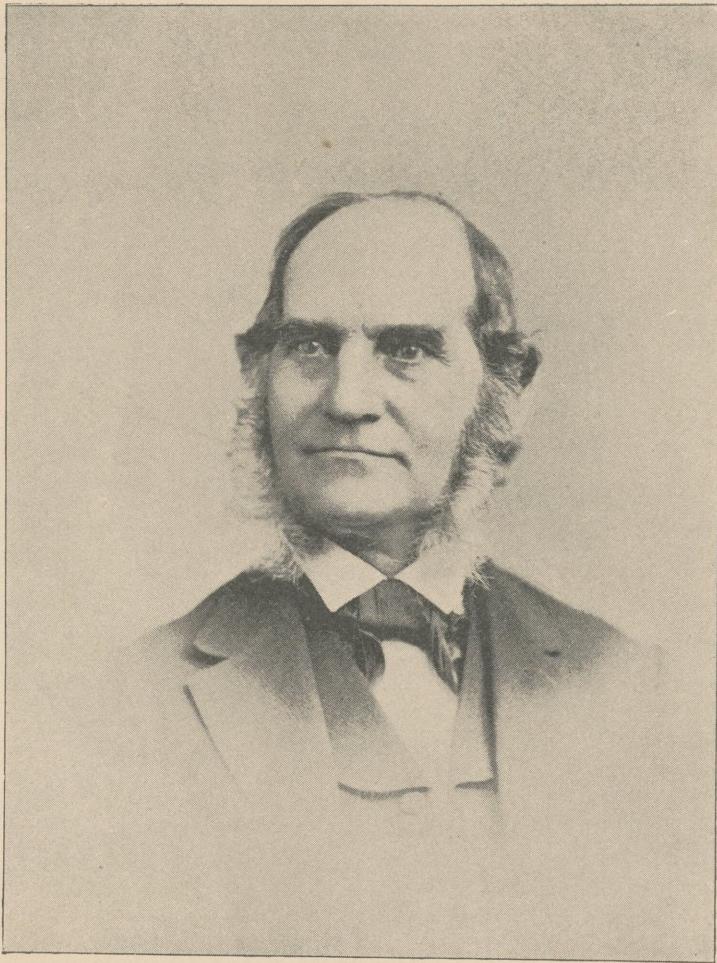
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES A. BURDETTE.

## LEONARD THOMPSON.

Leonard Thompson was born in Woburn, November 21, 1817, and has for many years been a dealer in hardware in his native town, where he also resides. For a long series of years he has filled various offices in town. In April, 1875, he was chosen a member of the school board for two years; in 1877 he was again chosen a member of the library committee, and re-chosen each year till 1875, inclusive; in 1876 he was chosen again

for two years, and in 1878 for five years. He is also a corporate trustee of the library. In 1880 and 1881 he was town treasurer, and though he did not again serve, he was re-chosen in 1882. In 1876 he was appointed commissioner of the sinking fund for three years, and in 1876 and 1877 he was sent as representative of the town to General Court at Boston.

Outside the sphere of municipal office and duty,



LEONARD THOMPSON.

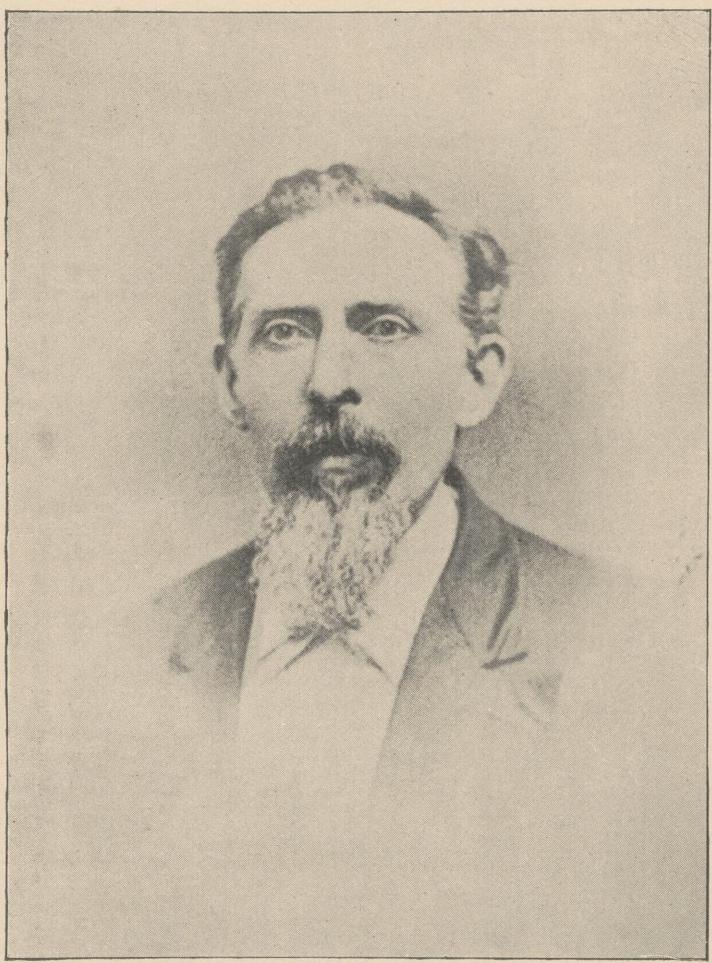
Leonard Thompson has been warmly interested in matters of historic interest. As a member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Association, as a founder, one of the principal donors, as trustee, and an active member of the Rumford Historical Association, and as the president of the Thompson Memorial Association, he has ever been alive to whatever pertains to the memories of the former times.

Leonard Thompson married, May 26, 1847, Maria Laurens Smith, of Lincoln, Mass. She was one of the first applicants for examination as a candidate for admission to the first normal school in the United States, established at Lexington, Mass., in July, 1839, and a graduate with the first class, being subsequently a teacher for six years.

### PATRICK CREHAN.

Patrick Crehan was born in Miltown, Malboy, County Clare, Ireland, in 1822. He attended the National schools, and studied under a classical teacher, after which he served five years in the dry goods business, upon the completion of which he entered business for himself. His efforts were attended with success, but with the troubles of 1848, being identified with the Young Ireland party, he was obliged to close out his business and emigrate to America. After a few years spent in West Newbury and South Boston, he removed to Woburn, where he remained until his death, in 1882.

He opened a clothing store, and became one of the successful merchants of the town. He was twice the candidate of the democratic party for town treasurer and selectman. He was a prominent member of the Irish Literary and St. Charles Catholic Total Abstinence societies, and one of the representative men of his race, and ever striving to advance its material interests. Mr. Crehan, by the advocacy of Ireland's cause in 1848, was obliged to sacrifice business interests of great importance, yet never regretted the action he had taken for the welfare of his native land.



PATRICK CREHAN.

## Ecclesiastical History.

The ecclesiastical history of Woburn is, in its beginnings, closely connected with that of Charlestown, of which Woburn was once a part, and, in its progress, with that of several other towns, which were once a part of Woburn. The founders of Woburn were all, or nearly all, from the early settlers of Charlestown. As early as 1640 some of these men, more adventurous than the rest, began to explore the "unknown northernness," sometimes called "the wilderness," though included within the bounds of Charlestown and, till the date of its incorporation, October 6, 1662, called "Charlestown Village." It then included Wilmington, Burlington, and nearly all of Winchester. Led on by Edward Converse, a man of wonderful energy and ever-restless activity, and the builder of the first house, the first bridge, and the first mill in the unsettled region, many followed, some of whom being, as the historian Johnson says, "shallow in brains," soon became faint-hearted and returned. The number of settlers, however, became little by little. Seven men, all members of the church in Charlestown, were at length appointed as a "committee" to effect, in the usual way, the outward and legal organization of a new church. These men were: Edward Johnson, Edward Converse, John Mousall, William Learned, Ezekiel Richardson, Thomas Richardson, and Samuel Richardson—the last three being brothers.

The organization was effected August 14, O. S., or August 24, N. S., 1642. Besides the Hon. Increase Nowell as the representative of the secular authority of the Colony, there were present the following messengers of the churches: Rev. Messrs. Symmes and Allen, of Charlestown; Wilson and Cotton, of Boston; Shephard and President Dunster, of Cambridge; Knowles, of Watertown; Allin, of Dedham; Eliot, of Roxbury; and Mather, of Dorchester.

To the seven men appointed by the mother church to effect the organization, after making each for himself a confession of his faith and Christian experience, and after prayer and preaching by Mr. Symmes, the elders and messengers of the churches had opportunity to propose such questions as they thought proper. All questions being satisfactorily answered, they entered into the following:

### Covenant.

"We, that do assemble ourselves this day before God and his people, in an unfeigned desire to be accepted of him as a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, according to the Rule of the New Testament, do acknowledge ourselves to be the most unworthy of all others, that we should attain such a high grace, and the most unable of ourselves to the performance of anything that is good, abhorring ourselves for all our former defilements in the worship of God, and other ways, and resting only upon the Lord Jesus Christ, for atonement, and upon the power of his grace for the guidance of our whole after course, do here, in the name of Jesus Christ, as in the presence of the Lord, from the bottom of our hearts, agree together through his grace to give up ourselves, first unto the Lord Jesus, as our only King, Priest, and Prophet, wholly to be subject unto him in all things, and therewith one unto another, as in a Church Body, to walk together in all the Ordinances of the Gospel, and in all such mutual love and offices thereof, as towards one another in the Lord; and all this, both according to the present light that the Lord hath given us, and also according to all further light, which he shall be pleased

at any time to reach out unto us out of the Word by the goodness of his grace; renouncing also, in the same Covenant, all errors and schisms, and whatever by-ways that are contrary to the blessed rules revealed in the Gospel, and in particular, the inordinate love and seeking after the things of the world."

"Every Church hath not the same for words, for they are not for a form of words."

After the solemn adoption of this covenant, the little band, now duly organized, received from the messengers of the churches the right hand of fellowship in the name of the churches they represented.

The town having been "erected," and the church duly organized, the same council, with, perhaps the exception of one man, accompanied again by the Hon. Increase Nowell, as the representative of the civil authority, were called on "the 22 of the 9 month following," or December 2d, N. S., 1642, to aid in the ordination and installation of Rev. Thomas Carter as the first pastor.

Following the simple act of consecration, the exercises were continued by prayer from one of the ministers who were present.

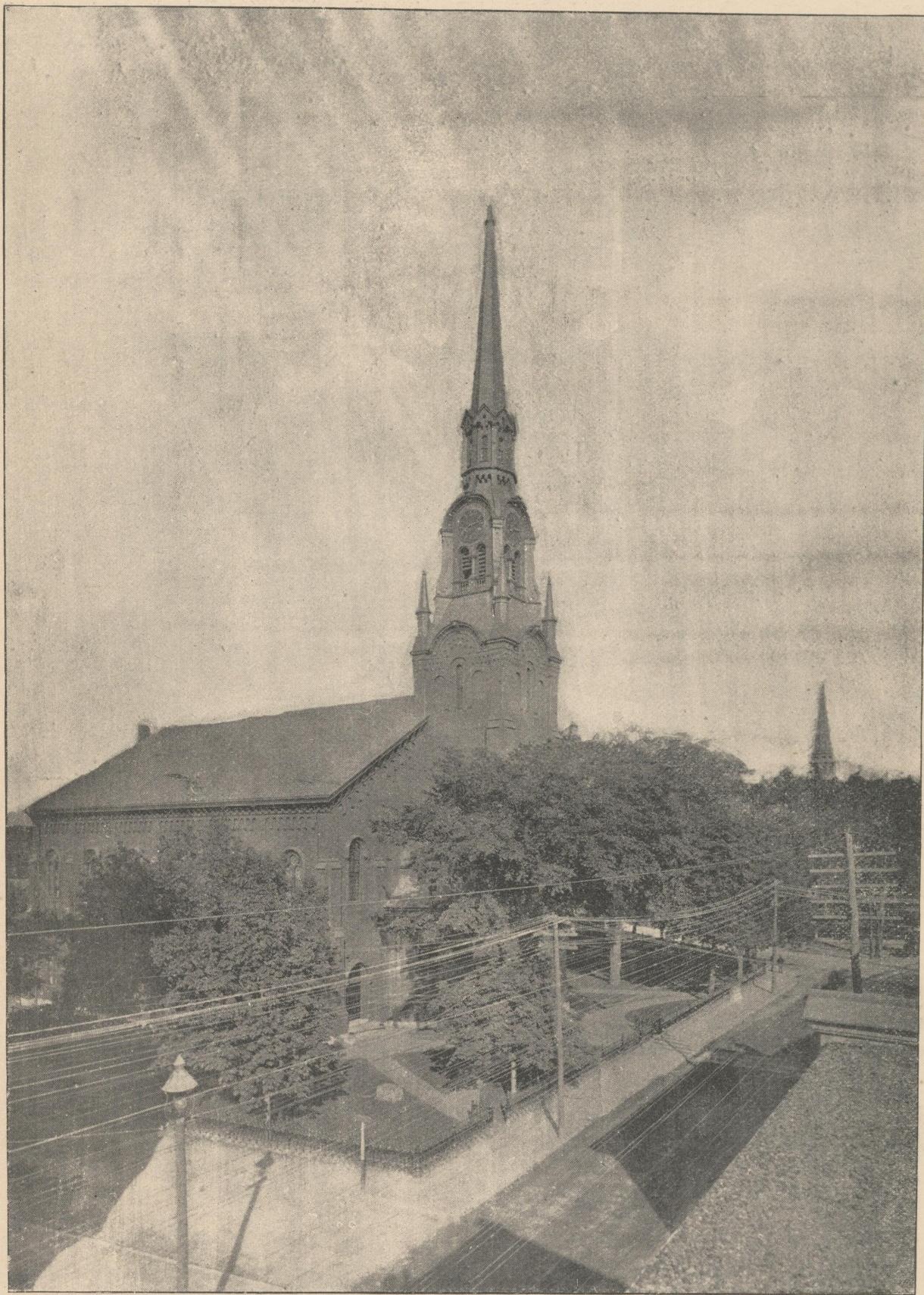
So far as is known, the church, after its organization was very prosperous. Johnson, writing in 1651, nine years later, says: "After this, there were divers added to this church daily," and the original members had been increased to "74 persons or thereabouts," the number of families being about sixty. The subsequent history of this church furnishes material enough for a volume, instead of the sketch now proposed. We can only give a brief account of its general character and standing, its pastors, its houses of worship, and its colonies.

So far as known to the writer, the church has never swerved from its original foundation. While many other churches, organized both before and after the date of its existence, have departed from the old confession of faith, this, through all changes and down through all the years of its history, has steadfastly adhered to the essential faith of the original members. It has had some seasons of trial, and one, perhaps two, when there was protracted and deplorable lack of unity and harmony. But for many years it has been one of the largest and most prosperous of the churches of New England. Its history has been marked by frequent revivals of religion, some of which were of great power and most valuable results. That which began in 1826 and continued uninterruptedly through more than two years, was by far the most remarkable. In its extent, its noiseless power, its duration, and its wide-spread and far-reaching effects, it was wholly unprecedented in Woburn, and rarely, if ever, equalled in the country.

During the years 1827—1828, nearly three hundred persons in the town, then having less than 1,900 population, were admitted to membership in the church. Nearly all of this large number are now gone, but the very few who yet remain, cherish the memory of those days with the deepest interest, as without a parallel in their observation.

### THE PASTORS OF THE CHURCH.

Rev. Thomas Carter, Rev. Jabez Fox, Rev. John Fox, Rev. Josiah Sherman, Rev. Samuel Sargeant, Rev. Joseph Chickering, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Rev. Daniel March, Rev. Joseph Bodwell, Rev. Stephen R. Dennen, Rev. Henry S. Kelsey, Rev. Daniel March.



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LOAMMI BALDWIN,

fourth in descent from another signer of the Town Orders (Henry Baldwin), and the son of James and Ruth (Richardson) Baldwin, was born in Woburn, January 21, 1745, and died here, October 20, 1807. After receiving a common school education, he devoted himself to mathematics, studying at Harvard. He then became a surveyor and engineer. In 1768 he enlisted in the Governor's Troop of Horse Guards. During the Revolutionary war he entered the service as major, having received his baptism of fire on Lexington Green, April 19, 1775. He was in the battle of Long Island, and took part in the surprise of the Hessians at Trenton. He has left a diary of his military life, which graphically portrays the daily life of the soldier of that

period. In 1777, when failing health compelled his retirement, he was holding the rank of colonel. From 1780 to 1794 he held the shrievalty of Middlesex county, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1778-1780, and in 1800-1804. From 1794 to 1804 he was superintendent of the Middlesex Canal and one of its principal owners. He was a member of the American Academy of Sciences. In 1785 he was made M. A. by Harvard college. He lived in the imposing house known as the "Baldwin Mansion," on Elm Street, built by his ancestor, Henry Baldwin, in 1661. Loammi gave the name to the widely known Baldwin apple. His son

LOAMMI

was born in Woburn, May 16, 1780, and died in Charlestown, June 30, 1838. He was graduated at Harvard in



HIGHLAND SCHOOL.

1800, studied law, and became afterward a civil engineer. The dry docks at Charlestown, Mass., and at Newport, R. I., were constructed under his supervision. Another son of Col. Loammi Baldwin was

JAMES FOWLE BALDWIN,

who was born in Woburn, April 29, 1783, and died in Boston, May 20, 1862. He was educated at academies in Billerica and Westford, and subsequently followed a mercantile pursuit in Boston, but later joined his brother (Loammi) in the construction of the Charlestown dry docks (Navy Yard). In 1828 he was one of the commissioners to make a survey for a railroad from Boston to Albany, and from 1830 to 1835 he constructed the Boston & Lowell Railroad. In 1837 he is found to be one of the commissioners to report upon the supplying

of Boston with pure water. Long Pond was his recommendation, which was adopted, and the work completed upon his plans in 1848. He served Suffolk county in the State Senate, and for years was one of the water commissioners of Boston.

The family of Baldwins and topic of engineering suggests another native of Woburn whose name deserves prominence.

JEDUTHAN BALDWIN

was born in Woburn, January 13, 1732, and died in Brookfield, June 4, 1788. He commanded a company during the French and Indian war, and served in the movement against Crown Point in 1775. In the siege of Boston his engineering talent designed the defences

## REV. LEANDER THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Woburn, and has descended from original settlers of the town. Of the thirty-two signers, Dec. 18, 1640, of the Town Orders of Woburn, two, James Thompson and John Wyman, were his ancestors in direct line, and, by subsequent inter-marriages soon after that date, at least five others of those marked men also became his ancestors. James Thompson was one of the first members of the First Church of Woburn, organized in 1642, and a member of the first board of selectmen, on which he served for nearly 20 years.

The subject of the present sketch, in the seventh generation from James, a son of Deacon Charles and Mary (Wyman) Thompson, was born at North Woburn, March 7, 1812. After enjoying, during his earlier years, the best advantages which the public schools of the town could afford, he entered the new Warren academy at its opening term in 1828, and remained a member, fitting for college, three years. He graduated from Amherst college in 1835, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1838. After a year of preaching in Central Massachusetts, he left the country with others, as a missionary to Syria and the Holy Land, residing there, principally in the cities of Beirut and Jerusalem, and, besides the study of Arabic, employed both as teacher and preacher.

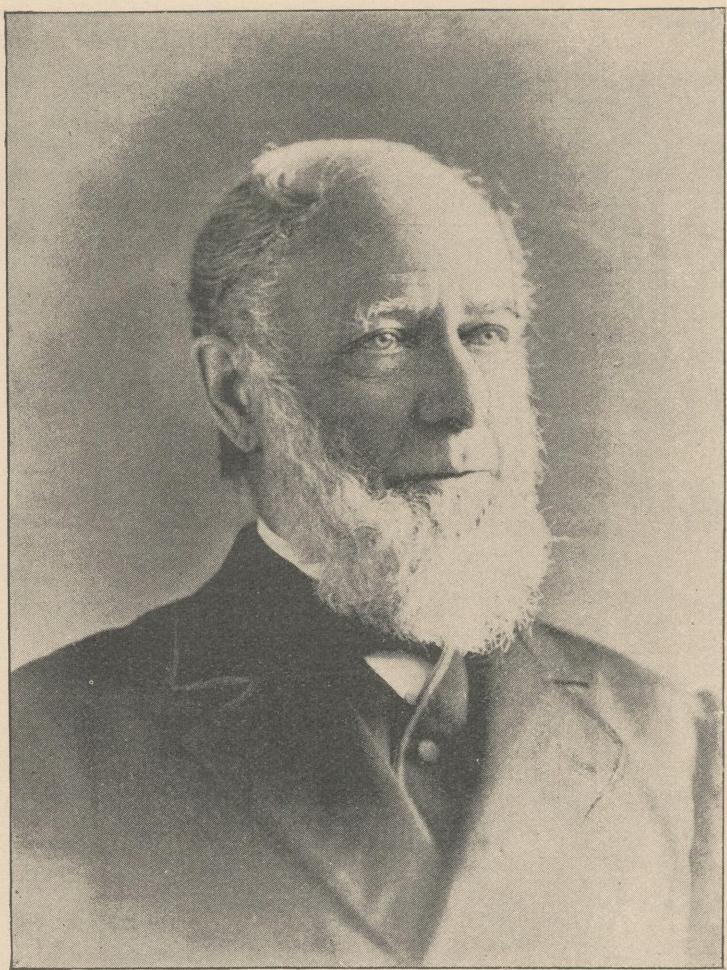
During his sojourn in that country, while shut up in the beleaguered city of Jerusalem, whither he had fled from the greater perils of Beirut, Mr. Thompson became seriously ill. For many weeks his life hung in doubt, and, as his wife and many others were also sick, such a comfort as suitable and constant nursing was out of the question.

After a long but vain struggle to throw it off, and meanwhile, a gradual failing of strength and ability to labor, he took the advice of his best friends, both in the East and in the United States, and returned with his family to this country, after having been under the direction of the board of Missions a little less than four years.

Since Mr. Thompson's return from Western Asia, he has, though with a shattered constitution, and never free from the malarial poison of his former illness, led a life of almost incessant work. For seven years, a pastor at South Hadley, Mass., for thirteen years a pastor at West Amesbury (now Merrimac), and for about five years acting pastor in Wolfborough, N. H., and in his native village of North Woburn, he at last found himself, from the partial loss of his voice and remains of his former ills, unable longer to preach. Since 1870, residing in the house in which he was born, he has been engaged in literary pursuits. For several years he has been a member of the school committee, of which for some time, he was chairman. As a trustee and director of the Rumford Historical association.

It need only be added that Mr. Thompson married, Nov. 6, 1839, Anne Eliza, only daughter of Samuel and Mary (Clark) Avery, of Wolfborough, N. H., who is still living. Their golden wedding was observed Nov. 6, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had six children, one of them born in Jerusalem in the midst of the eventful scenes before mentioned. Only the youngest of the six is now living, the last death in the circle being that of the late Everett A. Thompson, a graduate from Amherst college, and classical teacher, for many years, chiefly in Springfield, Mass.



REV. LEANDER THOMPSON.

of the American troops, and on March 16, 1776, he was made assistant engineer, with rank of captain, to the provincial troops. Having been transferred to New York, he was made lieutenant-colonel April 28, 1776. Five months later he was advanced to colonel and principal engineer. He was at Ticonderoga in 1777, and at West Point three years later. On April 26, 1782, he resigned from the army. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress in 1774-75.

We have related elsewhere that bravery in times of danger, and readiness to defend homes and dear ones always found full expression among the sires and sons of Woburn. One or two instances have been given. Here is another.

JAMES REED

was born in Woburn in 1724, and died in Fitchburg, February 13, 1807. He married in 1748, and removed to the western part of the State. But Woburn claims this brave man as a member of her family. He commanded a company (1755) in Col. Joseph Blanchard's regiment in the campaign against the French and Indians, was with Gen. James Abercrombie at Ticonderoga (1758), and served under Gen. Jeffrey Amherst (1759). He was a very successful recruiting officer. He was the original proprietor of what is now Fitzwilliam, N. H. He was a lieutenant-colonel in 1770, and full colonel (second New Hampshire), and made a high record for daring and bravery at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards in Canada.

Those who brought honor and credit to Woburn, as native or adopted children, on the field of battle, are many. First and foremost should be mentioned

ASAHEL PORTER AND DANIEL THOMPSON,

whose life-blood formed a part of the sacrifice at Lexington, April 19, 1775. Other brave men gave their lives in the Revolutionary struggle, but these were the first to fall of those who claimed Woburn as their home. Next should be recalled the eighty-two defenders of the Union who fell in the war of the Rebellion.

Woburn furnished nine captains to the Continental service, and their names belong in such a list as this.

SAMUEL BELKNAP

was lieutenant and captain in 1775, and commanded one of the three stated military foot companies of Woburn at that period. James Russell's residence, near the Winchester line, stands upon the site of his home.

BENJAMIN EDGELL

settled in Woburn in 1768, and was a soldier and privateer from 1755 to 1760, inclusive. Dr. J. M. Harlow's residence, at 505 Main Street, is on the site of Edgell's first residence. Later he moved to Wyman Street. He was captain in 1776, and his death occurred in Woburn in 1819. He came to Woburn from Lexington.

THOMAS LOCKE

belonged to that part of Woburn, afterwards Burlington, and still later Lexington.

JOSHUA REED,

who died in 1805, was a lieutenant in 1775, and a captain in 1776. In 1798 he lived on the spot where the Methodist church now stands.

JONAS RICHARDSON,

who died in 1776, was an ensign in 1758 and 1759; lieutenant in 1760—1774, and captain in 1775.

JOSHUA WALKER

lived in present Burlington, and died in 1798. He first saw service in the French war, serving as lieutenant in 1758, also 1759 to 1774, captain-lieutenant in 1762 and 1775; captain 1775—1781, having one of Woburn's three companies under his command.

JOHN WOOD'S

house in Burlington is shown on the 1797 road map. He died in 1809. He also served in the French war. He was an ensign in 1774, captain in active service 1775—1776.

JESSE WYMAN

died in Woburn in 1782. He was a soldier in the French war; was captain in 1776 of one of the three Woburn foot companies during the Revolution, and afterwards did military duty in Rhode Island. Mr. George G. Hart now lives on the site of Wyman's house (Wyman Street).

SAMUEL TAY

lived in the house now 907 Main Street. The company which he commanded marched from Woburn to Ticonderoga, June 24, 1776, and was in service five months. He was a lieutenant in 1775, captain in 1776—1784, and a major in 1784. His death occurred in 1804.

WILLIAM TAY,

a brother of Samuel, distinguished himself at Bunker Hill.

Out of the many private soldiers who by bravery and sacrifice have added lustre to the name of Woburn, one stands conspicuous.

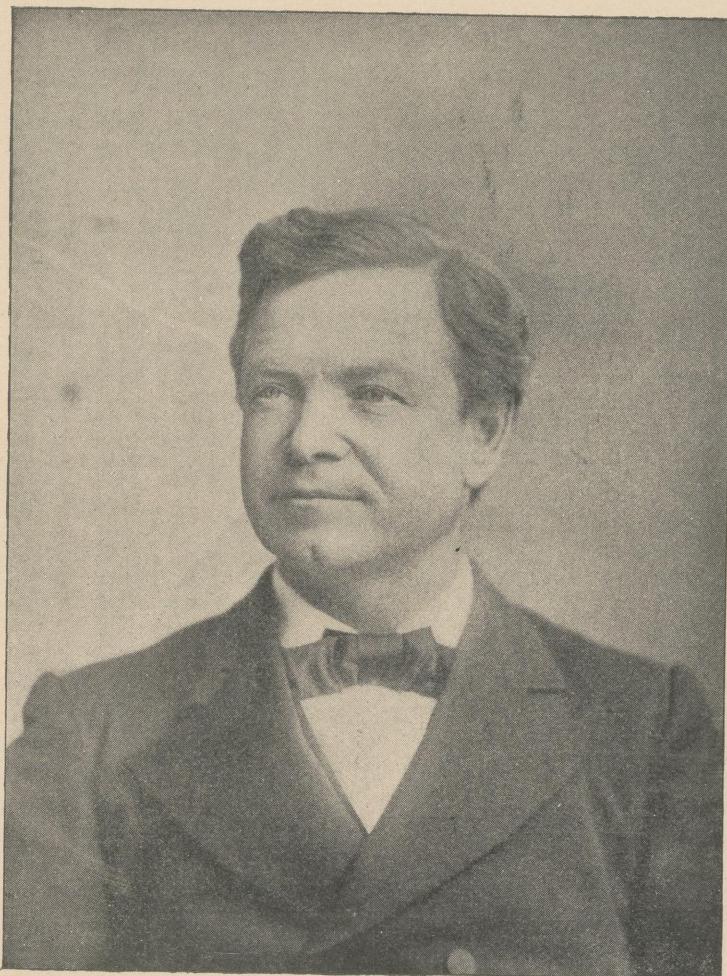
SYLVANUS WOOD,

it is claimed, and with good grounds, captured the first British soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The Revolution began at break of day on Lexington Green, April 19, 1775. Wood was among the Minute men who gathered there, a handful of brave fellows against the disciplined "lobster-backs" of George the Third. Wood's farm was in the westerly part of Woburn, and, hearing before daybreak the ringing of the bell in Lexington, he quickly answered the call. He participated in the battle, and helped place the martyred dead within the walls of the old meeting-house. He then followed the British, who were making their way toward Concord. While in this pursuit he came upon a British soldier who

## LAWRENCE READE.

Lawrence Reade, son of the late Patrick and Mary O'Neil Reade, born in the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, August 25, 1835. His early education was obtained at Kilkenny. At the age of thirteen years he came to Milford, Mass. (August 25, 1850), finished his education at the Milford public schools; entered upon business life

for the American and European ticket agency; 1859, married Anastasia Bergin, daughter of Stephen and Katherine; 1860, increased his business by adding papers, periodicals, and fancy goods; elected trustee of the public library for seven successive years; served as overseer of the poor for two years; as assessor for two years;



LAWRENCE READE.

elected as representative to the Legislature in 1871 and 1874; commissioned as justice of the peace by Gov. William Claflin, 1870; 1877, by Alexander H. Rice; 1884, by George D. Robinson; 1891, by William E. Russell; served as selectman in 1876; moved to Woburn, August 20, 1876, taking up undertaking business;

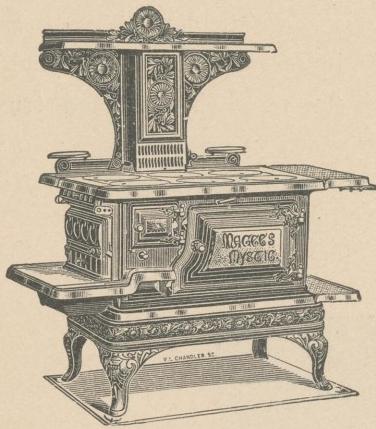
also appointed by Rev. John Quealey, sexton of St. Charles Catholic church, superintendent of Calvary cemetery; elected selectman, chairman of board in 1886; appointed by President Grover Cleveland postmaster of Woburn in 1866; in 1892 chosen as one of the directors of Woburn Co-operative Bank.

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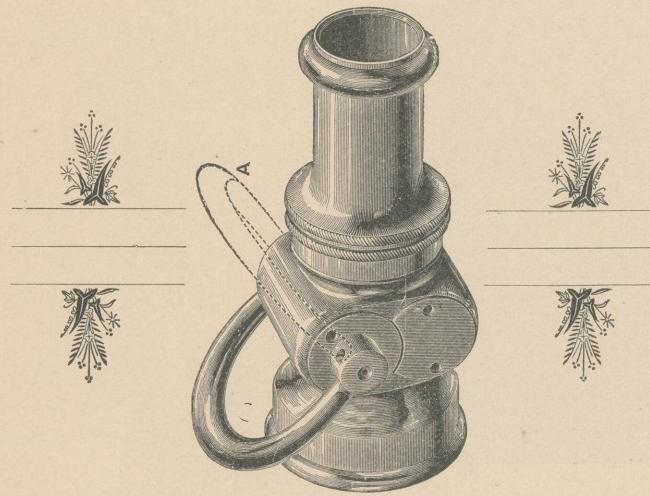


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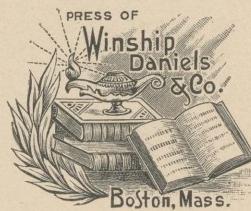
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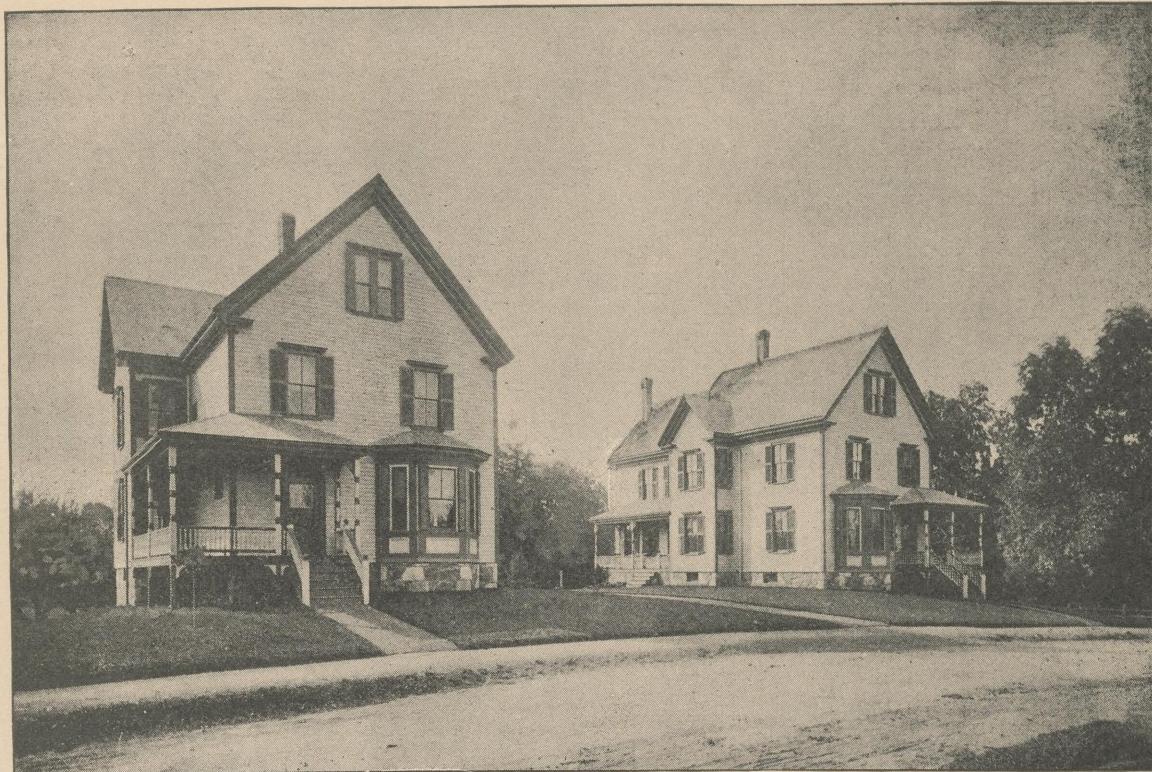
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## City Officials.

FRANCIS P. CURRAN, water commissioner, son of Patrick and Ellen Curran, was born in Woburn, August 31, 1862. He attended the public schools, and graduated from the High school, class of 1880.

After leaving school, Mr. Curran edited, for a short time, the "Grattan Echo," a bright, newsy sheet; he was afterwards employed by M. R. Gately, publisher, while pursuing his studies as a law student. He graduated from the Boston Law university, class of 1885. He was the first editor and publisher of the "Woburn City Press."

In politics he has been a very prominent figure, being a member of the last board of selectmen, an assessor, and first city solicitor, and at present a member of the board of water commissioners. Mr. Curran is a leader among the young democracy of the city. He is married, has three children, and resides on Scott Street.

JOHN R. CARTER, water commissioner, was born in Burlington, 43 years ago. His education was received at the public schools, Tufts college, and Institute of Technology, Boston, from which latter institution he graduated as a civil engineer. Many years were spent in the practice of his profession, during which time he was employed by the town of Woburn to make several surveys. He finally abandoned his profession to engage in business, and has had very large interests at different times, in the lumber and ice business. At present he carries on an extensive coal and lumber business. Mr. Carter is vice-chairman of the school board, and chairman of the water commissioners. He is married, and resides on Winn Street.

P. L. CRILLY, superintendent of the water works, was born in Ireland, in the county of Louth, on September 19, 1885. At the age of seventeen he came to America. He entered the employ of George H. Norman, the well-known contractor, in the spring of 1873; also helped on the construction of water works in West Medford, Winchester, and Natick. At the completion of the water works, in the latter place, he entered the employ of the water department of the city of Woburn. He was elected superintendent of the water works in 1886, and remains so to-day. He is married, has two children, lives on Chestnut Street, and is a respected and well-known citizen.

JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D., city physician, was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1855; attended the public schools and Holy Cross college, studied medicine at Jefferson college, Philadelphia, and Bellevue hospital, New York. He has been town and city physician for a period covering nine years; he is also a member of the Massachusetts Medical society. In 1884 he married Miss Annie Gregory of Philadelphia, and has one child, Marie, aged six years. He has an extensive practice, and is prominent in political circles, being one of the recognized leaders of the young democracy.

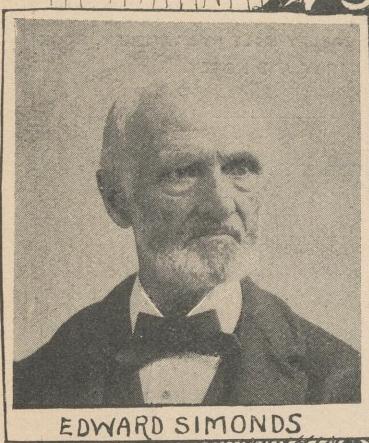
JACOB M. ELLIS, chairman of the overseers of the poor, was born in Canton, Maine, in 1834. He attended the public schools of that place, and afterwards engaged in the business of stone mason and builder, at which he has been very successful. Many of the beautiful stone stations on the line of the Boston & Maine Railroad have been built by Mr. Ellis, and he is nearly all the time engaged on large contract work for that road.

Mr. Ellis is a veteran of the late war, serving from 1861 to 1865 in the Second Mass. Light Artillery. Mr. Ellis came to Woburn in 1875, and is doing the largest business as contractor in this section. He was married in 1865 to Margaret Clinton, and has had nine children. He resides on Salem Street.

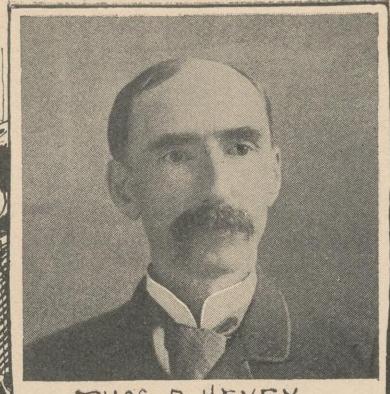
THOMAS D. HEVEY, who leads the list of school committee-elect, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1846. When three years of age his parents emigrated to this country and located in New Hampshire, in which State he received a common school education. In 1863 his family came to Woburn where Thomas has since resided. His first work was upon a New Hampshire farm, but when he came to Woburn, he learned the currying trade, which avocation he followed until a year ago. He served as auditor one term, as registrar of voters six years and was U. S. enumerator in 1880, and again in 1890. Last year he was elected State representative, and re-elected to the same office for the Legislative session of 1892. He is now almoner of the overseers of the poor. Mr. Hevey was the choice of both parties, but is a democrat in politics. He resides at 15 Lawrence Street.

EDWARD SIMONDS, overseer of the poor and probation officer, was born in Bedford, Mass., January 28, 1820. He came to Woburn at the age of seventeen years, and was apprenticed to the late Charles Choate, Esq., receiving thirty dollars per year and the privilege of attending school for six weeks during the winter. Mr. Simonds has held the offices of tax collector and constable for thirty-three years, he has also served as janitor of the old town house for a number of years, night watch, and was assessor for the year of 1873. In 1844 he married Mary Tidd, and has one child, Mary Elizabeth Johnson, the wife of Judge Johnson.

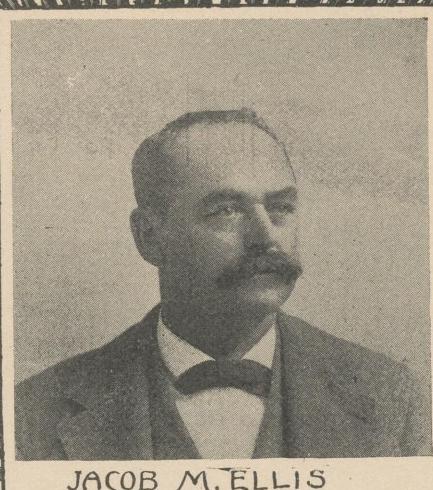
EDWARD B. PARKHURST, water commissioner, was born at Manchester, N. H., February 25, 1845. When quite young he removed with his parents to Brunswick, Me., where he attended the public schools, and later in New York City, to which he had removed. After leaving school he was employed by the Novelty Iron Works, following the trade of a millwright and pattern maker, and finally adopting the profession of a mechanical engineer and draughtsman. In 1871 he came to Woburn, where he has since resided, in the practice of his profession. To Mr. Parkhurst is due the credit of perfecting a system by which the stagnation in our water supply was completely overcome. He is treasurer of the Complete Combustion Company. He is a member of the Pilgrim Fathers, and other societies.



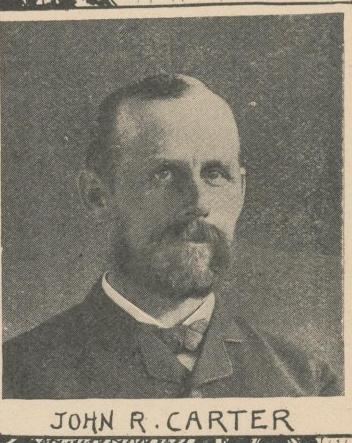
EDWARD SIMONDS



THOS. D. HEVEY



JACOB M. ELLIS



JOHN R. CARTER

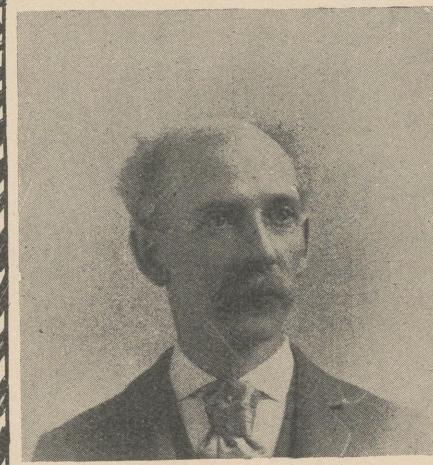
CITY

WOBBURN  
MASS.

Officials



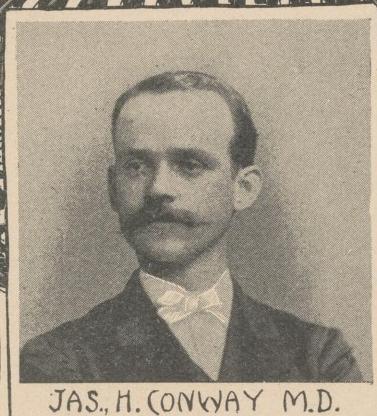
FRANCIS P. CURRAN



EDWARD B. PARKHURST



PATRICK F. CRILLEY



JAS. H. CONWAY M.D.

ALDINE  
ALDINE E.C.G. CO. BOSTON

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Prescriptions a Specialty.

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THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

FOR COLDS, THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. THIS REMEDY CONTAINS STRICTLY PURE BARLEY MALT RYE WHISKEY, ROCK CANDY AND HONEY.

### DIRECTIONS:

For Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Troubles, take a Wine Glass Full Three or Four Times a Day. As a Tonic, a Wine Glass Full after Each Meal. For Elderly People, a Wine Glass Full, with Hot Water, Before Retiring, Will Insure a Night's Rest.

EDWARD HEFFERNAN,

NEW ENGLAND AGENT,  
70-78 MUNROE STREET, - - LYNN, MASS.

## THOMAS SALMON,

480 and 482 Main St.,

## General ∗ Steamship ∗ Agent.

Europe All Lines.

JOHN F. SCALLY,

480 and 482 Main Street and 62 Fowl Street,  
— DEALER IN —

## FINE GROCERIES,

Flour of all grades, Selected Teas, Pure Coffees and Spices, Butter and Cheese, Choice Syrup and Molasses, Canned Fruits in Variety; also a Complete Assortment of Goods usually kept in a First-class Store.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

had strayed from his fellows. Wood covered him with his musket and secured him as prisoner, taking from him his gun, his cutlass and equipments. Sylvanus Wood was in that year a private in his brother's company, and in 1776 was made ensign and lieutenant. The latter title he enjoyed as late as 1806. His death occurred in Woburn in 1840. The Wood farm is identical with the Steele farm.

ROBERT DOUGLASS, JR.,

who was with the above at the Battle of Lexington, was a captain in 1787 and a major in 1788.

Two members of the Sherman family deserve a place.

REV. JOSIAH SHERMAN

was born in Watertown, in 1729. He was graduated

from Nassau Hall, New Jersey, in 1754, and Yale college gave him a degree in the same year, and Cambridge followed suit four years later. In 1756 he was ordained associate pastor of the First Congregational Church of Woburn. From 1757 to 1775 he was sole pastor. He was, perhaps, the most gifted of any in the long list of able divines with which this ancient church has been favored. The tradition of his wondrous eloquence comes down to us, and the gift finds reproduction in his great-grandson, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew of New York. Rev. Mr. Sherman lived on the site of Mrs. Lewis Shaw's residence on Main street. His brother, Roger Sherman, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His son



COUNT RUMFORD'S BIRTHPLACE, NORTH WOBURN.

ROGER MINOT SHERMAN

was born in Woburn, May 22, 1773, and died in Fairfield, Conn., December 30, 1844. He was graduated at Yale in 1792, and served as tutor there in 1795. He was admitted to the bar in Fairfield in 1796, was a member of the General Assembly in 1798, and of the State Senate in 1814-1818, and of the Hartford Convention of 1814. He was judge of the Superior court, and the Supreme Court of Errors, 1840-1842. He was a very able jurist.

A series of sketches of past and present life in Woburn would be incomplete, indeed, if reference to

GENERAL ABIJAH THOMPSON,

who was so closely identified with its leading, and almost only industry, for so many years, was omitted.

General Thompson was the seventh in descent from James, of "Town Orders" fame. He was born at North Woburn, May 20, 1793. His opportunities for education were meagre, and, leaving his father's home at the age of seventeen, he "struck out for himself," — a homely, but, in this case, an apposite expression. He apprenticed himself to the business of tanning and currying of leather. At his majority he commenced business for himself, in Medford, having, as he used to say, "only two dollars capital." After a year, he came to Woburn and started a small tannery, collecting his hides from neighboring farmers. This continued for ten years, the business steadily increasing. A water privilege was bought in the town, but in 1835 the business had outgrown the power available from that source, and steam succeeded. His first year's business in Woburn

PETER KENNEY, pioneer Irish settler in Woburn, was born in Ballinsloe, county Roscommon, Ireland, June 29, 1829.

Peter, the second oldest of four sons, emigrated to this country in 1850, and immediately began to learn the currier's trade at Roxbury.

Mr. Kenney came to Woburn in 1854, at a time when the adopted citizens could be easily counted. He worked at his trade with John Cummings & Co. for several years, then worked for John Bacon & Co., with which firm he finally became associated, and remained a partner until 1869. In that year Mr. Kenney retired from currying, and opened a shoe store on Main Street. He remained in business on that street until his death, and no man was better respected by his associates. Mr. Kenney was married, in 1859, to Catharine Ryan. Mr. Kenney left a wife, three sons, William F., day editor of the "Boston Globe," Thomas W., Peter J., and two daughters, Mary and Teresa. No man ever did more to advance his race. He encouraged the formation of literary and debating societies.

During his lifetime he was connected with the Phalanx, Veteran Fireman, A. O. H., Celtic Association, Woburn Associates, Board of Trade, and Co-operative Bank.

During the Land League agitation, Mr. Kenney was a pronounced home ruler, and the speakers who came here to labor for the cause well remember his hospitality and liberality.

JAMES H. DOHERTY, son of James and Sarah (Black) Doherty, was born in Woburn, August 24, 1860. He attended the public schools, after which he engaged in the currying trade, leaving that to enter the milk business. He has, by hard labor and strict attention to business, built up one of the largest and most prosperous routes in the city.

Mr. Doherty represented Ward 7 in the board of aldermen in 1890, and is one of the prominent factors in the political and commercial life of the city. He is unmarried, and resides with his parents.

CHARLES W. AMES was born in Woburn, April 28, 1851, and is the son of Charles O. and Mary B. Ames. He is a wheelwright by occupation. For several years Mr. Ames was connected with the fire department as a member of Jacob Webster hand engine No. 2, and L. W. Perham hose company No. 1. He was captain of Clinton hose company No. 6 for five years, and assistant engineer of the fire department for eight years. Mr. Ames is a member of the Red Men and other organizations.

ALVAH BUCKMAN, son of Willis and Delia P. Johnson Buckman, was born in Woburn, in 1822; attended the public schools and Warren academy; learned the trade of shoemaker with his father. He engaged in the shoe business on Main Street, in 1856, and has continued in the same store to the present day. Mr. Buckman is a member of the First Congregational church, joining at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Buckman is married, and has associated with him, in business, his son Francis.

WILLIAM A. LYNCH, ex-councilman from Ward 7, was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1855. He removed with his parents to Woburn when quite young, and graduated from the public schools of that town. After leaving school he became a telegraph operator, and later entered the grocery business, as book-keeper for John

Cummings, 2nd, at Cummingsville; he is also assistant postmaster at that place. Mr. Lynch represented Ward 7 in the common council in 1889, the first year of city government. He is unmarried, and lives with his parents. He is respected by all classes, as a man of integrity and sterling worth.

HENRY C. HALL, senior member of the firm of Hall & Jaquith, dealers in corn, grain, hay, feed, at 275, 277 Main Street, is a native of Maine. He was born in Waterville, in Kennebec county of that State, in 1838. His earlier manhood was spent on a farm, in a saw-mill, and in teaching school. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was a student at Westbrook seminary, near Portland, Maine, and he enlisted as a private soldier in the First Maine infantry, a three-months regiment, on the 19th day of April, 1861, being the first volunteer from the seminary. He enlisted again in October, 1861, as a private in the First Maine cavalry, and served in the various grades from private to captain, and major, by brevet, till August, 1865. After muster out of service he returned to Maine and engaged in mercantile business at Norridgewock, and continued in the same until he came to Woburn, in 1878. While a resident of Norridgewock he served as town treasurer three years, and as county treasurer four years. For some time after he came to Woburn he was engaged in railroad building.

He was the first secretary and treasurer of the Woburn Co-operative bank, and is yet a director in that institution.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1892, and served on the committee on manufactures. He was a member of the committee on invitations for Woburn's 250th anniversary, and served as clerk of the committee.

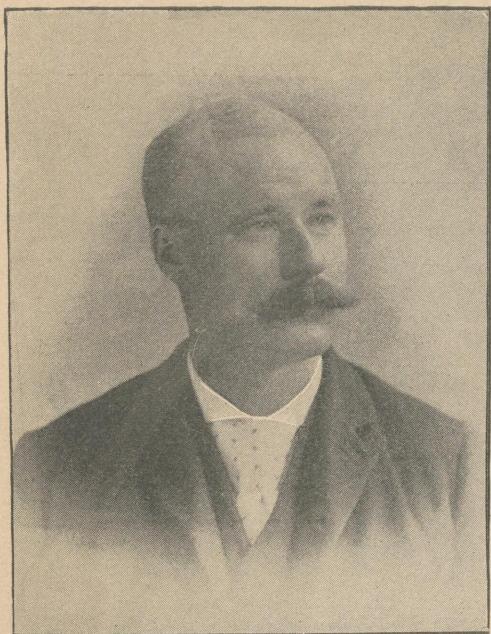
EDWIN F. WYER, born in Cambridge, Mass., son of George and Mary Rice Wyer. His father lived in Woburn ninety-three years, with the exception of few months' residence in Cambridge, during which time the subject of this sketch was born; he was soon after brought back to Woburn in his mother's arms, which has since been his home.

He attended the public schools and the Warren academy. He followed the occupation of his father, a shoemaker, until twenty-one years of age, where he entered mercantile business in Boston, which he has followed to the present time. Enlisted in the service in the spring of '61, serving in the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia during its several terms of three months, nine months, and one hundred days.

Member of the fire department, the Woburn Mechanic Phalanx, the G. A. R., an active worker in the political party to which he belonged.

Serving in the Massachusetts Senate in '91 and '92.

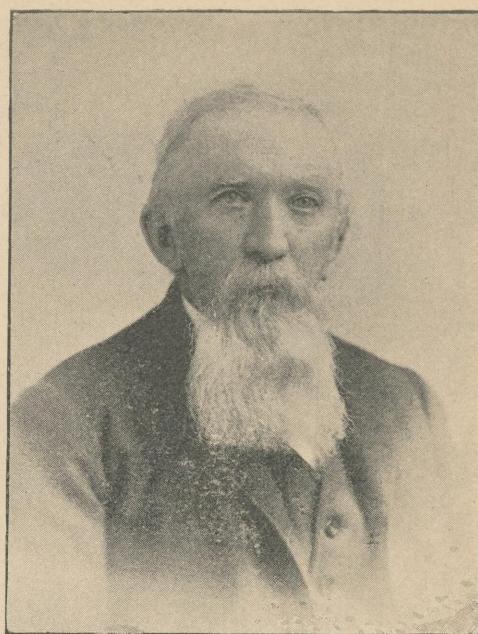
MICHAEL GOLDEN was born in county of Sligo, Ireland, June 20, 1840. He came to Boston in the year 1862, and in August, 1865, he was appointed superintendent of the freight yard of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Co., which position he held to the time of his death. Mr. Golden was married May 9, 1869. He removed to Montvale in May, 1876. He represented his ward three years on the board of selectmen and two years on the board of aldermen. He was held in the highest regard by his employers, and was ever a staunch advocate of the rights of his constituents. He had the confidence of his associates, and was respected as an honest and honorable man.



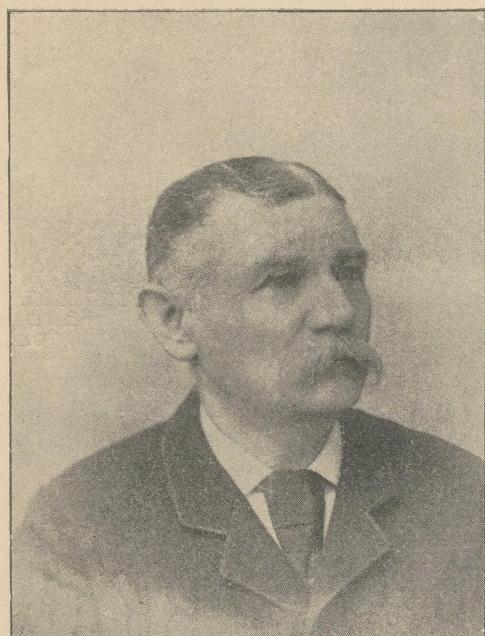
CHARLES W. AMES.



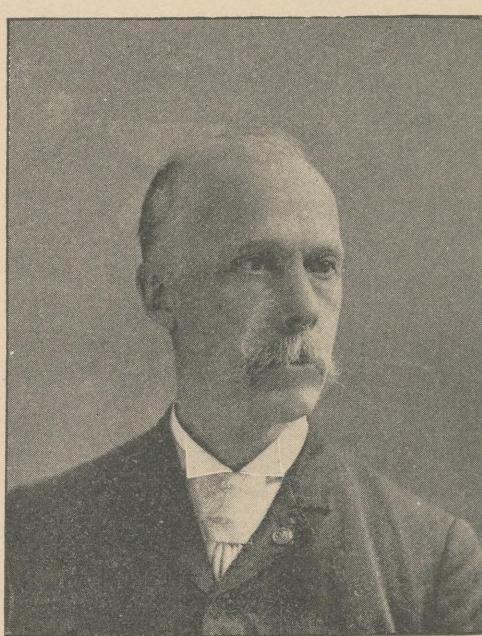
MICHAEL GOLDEN.



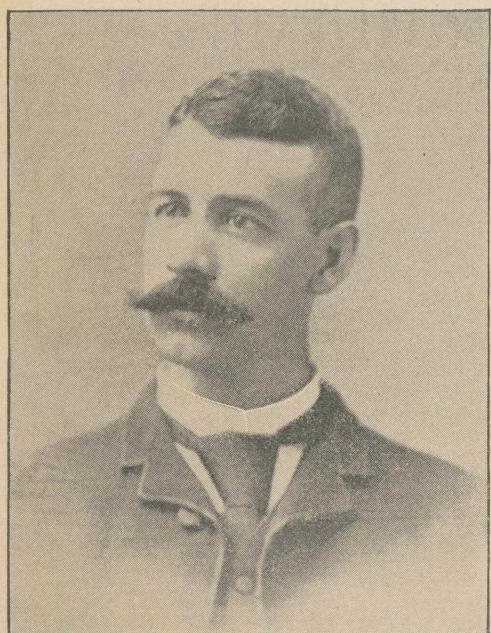
PETER KENNEY.



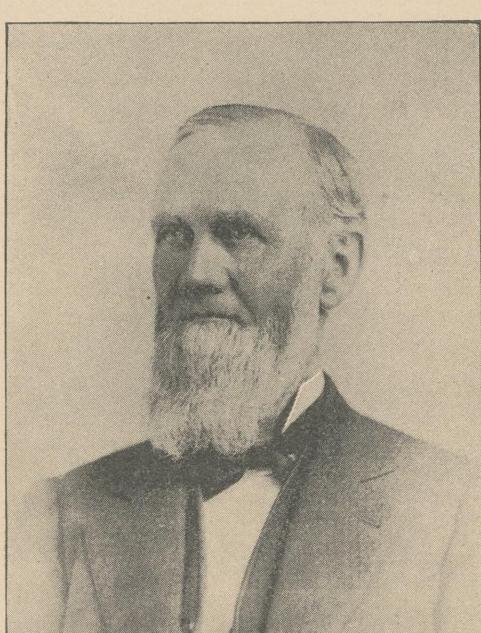
EDWIN F. WYER, CHIEF MARSHAL.



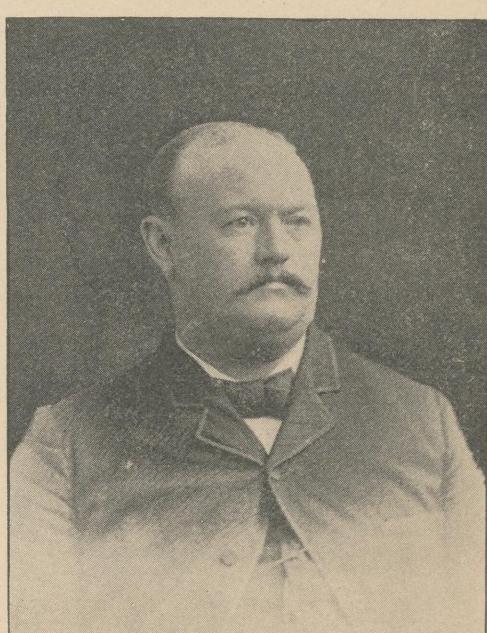
HENRY C. HALL.



JAMES H. DOHERTY.



ALVAH BUCKMAN.



WILLIAM A. LYNCH.



## Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank.

Incorporated A. D. 1854.

Open Daily, 9 A. M. to 12 M. : 2 to 4 P. M.  
Saturday Evenings, 6 to 8.

JOHN CUMMINGS, President.

E. E. THOMPSON, Treasurer. C. A. JONES, Book-keeper.

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT:

JOHN CUMMINGS,  
G. R. GAGE,  
C. A. JONES,

JACOB BROWN,  
P. L. CONVERSE,  
JOHN WINN,

BENJ. HINCKLEY,  
J. W. JOHNSON,  
JOHN R. CARTER.

Deposits	- - -	\$1,275,000
Guarantee Fund and Surplus	- - -	75,000
		<b>\$1,350,000</b>

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Stone Mason  
Builder  
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Concrete Work a Specialty.

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WINES, BRANDIES,  
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for family trade is not to be surpassed for the quality of goods, or in  
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Have you tried our

**COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKEY?**

This is an A1 article. In full quart bottles at \$1.00 each, and if once  
used will surely be given the preference to any other whiskey bottled.

Also Dealer in



Penn. and Kentucky

**BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES.**

**24 India & 140 Milk St.,**

**BOSTON.**

was, possibly, 150 sides, but at the time of his retirement, in 1866, the output of his establishment was 50,000 sides per annum. His business has been continued by his children and grandchildren. He is remembered as a business man of close application and strict integrity.

He held various offices, civic and military, although he never sought advancement of this kind. He early entered military life, was a sergeant in 1824, captain in 1826, major in 1828, and brigadier-general in 1835. For several years he was one of the town's selectmen. He was very public-spirited, and, through his efforts, the former Woburn Branch Railroad and the Woburn Gas Company came into existence. He was for many years president of the Woburn Bank, and of the Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank, one of the original directors

of the Faneuil Hall Bank, Boston, director of a Charlestown bank, and for many years one of the active managers of the Middlesex Insurance Company, of Concord. He died June 7, 1868.

Another successful leather manufacturer has been referred to, in another part of this work, as the inceptor of the Woburn Public Library.

JONATHAN BOWERS WINN,

born in present Burlington, August 24, 1811, traced his ancestral line directly back to Edward Winn, one of the first settlers of Woburn, and another of the signers of the famous "Town Orders." The line is : Edward (1) ; Joseph (2) ; Timothy (3) ; Timothy (4) ; Timothy (5) ; "Col." William (6) ; to Jonathan Bowers (7).



CENTRAL SQUARE SCHOOL.

The Winns have occupied a prominent place in the history of the town. Increase Winn, son of Edward (1), was the first child born in Woburn. A daughter of Edward (1), named Ann, married Moses Cleveland, direct ancestor of Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States. Timothy (4), was a man noted for his industry and success. He was one of the town's selectmen in 1756-1757, and again in 1773-1775. He represented the town in the General Court in 1787-1788 and in 1791. In 1788 he was a delegate to the convention for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States.

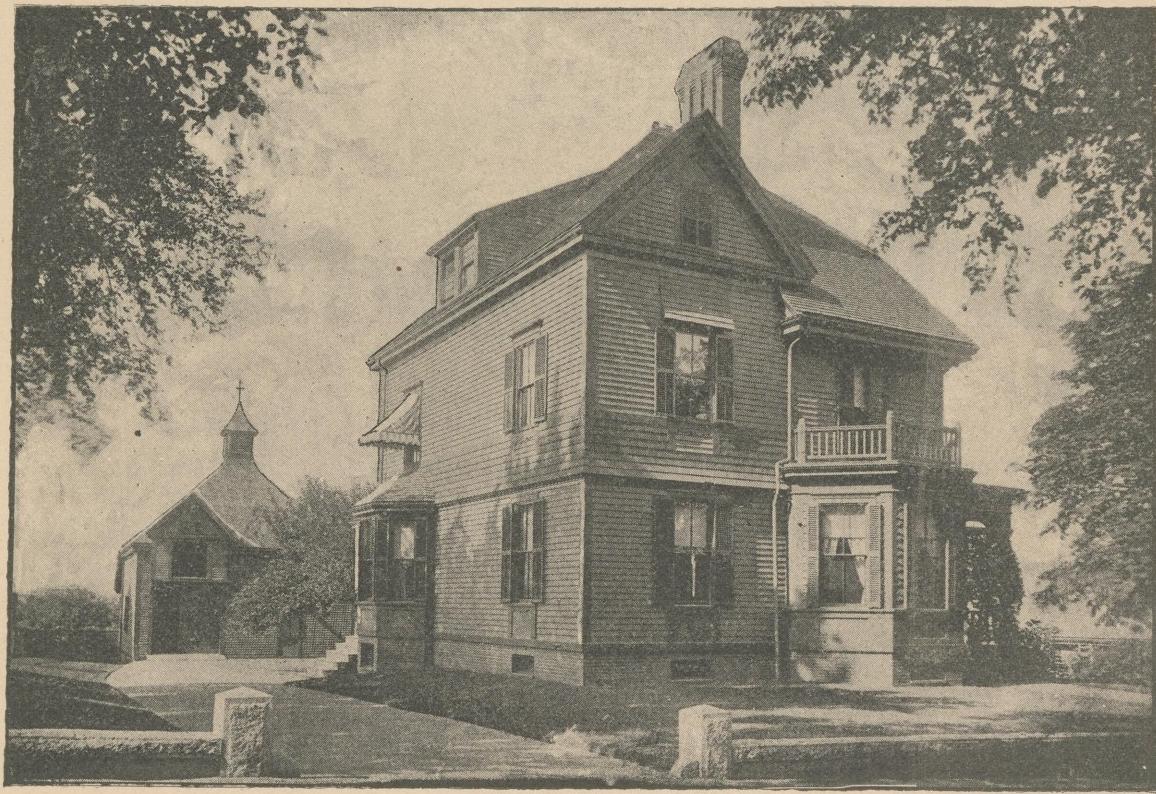
Jonathan Bowers Winn was a very successful leather manufacturer. He was at one time of the firm of John Cummings & Co., but in 1837 commenced for himself, and in 1841 established the firm of J. B. Winn & Co.

In 1843-1844 he commanded the Woburn Mechanic Phalanx. He filled various town offices, was delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1853. Established our beautiful library, was one of the founders of the Woburn National Bank, and succeeded Gen. Abijah Thompson, as president of the same. From 1869 to 1873 he was a member of the Executive Council. He died December, 1873.

Woburn has been honored by many expert exponents of the healing art. Those living and residing here are giving daily proof of their efficiency and skill. Of others we note Goodwife Brooks, who in 1673 performed a



RESIDENCE OF HON. CHARLES CHOATE.

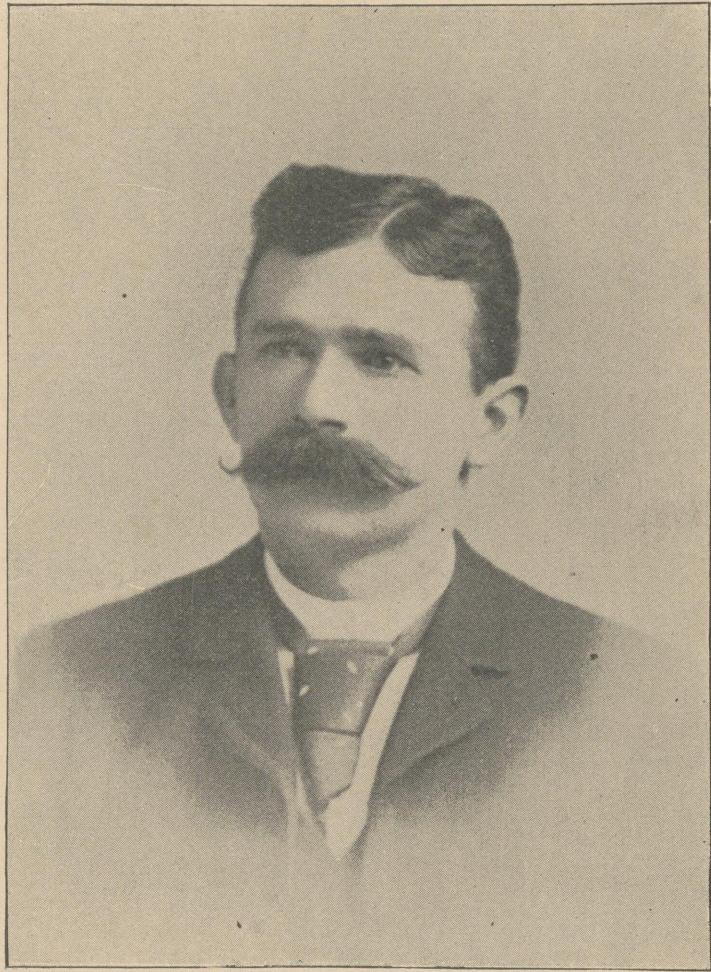


RESIDENCE OF CHARLES A. JONES, WARREN STREET.

## WILLIAM C. KENNEY.

William C. Kenney, son of Edward and Bridget Kenney, was born in Roxbury, June 29, 1851. He came to Woburn with his parents in 1852. He attended the public schools and made a course in Warren acad-

emy, after which he was apprenticed to the currying trade. In 1879, with Mr. Murphy, he engaged in the manufacture of leather, under the firm name of Kenney & Murphy. In 1885, Mr. Kenney was elected a



WILLIAM C. KENNEY.

member of the board of selectmen, holding the office until Woburn became a city. He was chairman of the last board of selectmen, and president of the first board of aldermen.

Mr. Kenney is the leader of the young democrats of Woburn, and is highly respected in business and political circles. In 1890 he married Miss Margaret Mahoney. He resides on Union Street.

MAURICE CARROLL,



Bricklayer  
And Plasterer.

Tile Work and Fancy Fireplaces a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS WORK  
GUARANTEED.

MAIN STREET,

WOBURN, MASS.

## DENTIST.

DR. O. P. ROGERS,

No. 4 Church Avenue,  
Rear Post Office.

All dental operations performed in the most skillful manner. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Vegetable Vapor administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN,

Undertaker and Funeral Director,

COFFINS, CASKETS and ROBES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Residence: - - Water Street, Woburn, Mass.

JAMES MADIGAN,  
DRUGGIST.

— DEALER IN —

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Ask for Madigan's DYNAMITE PILLS, Sure Cure for Dysentery.

156 WATER STREET, - - WOBURN, MASS.

## UNITED STATES BAKING COMPANY,



BOSTON.





RESIDENCE OF THOMAS MOORE.



OLD WYMAN HOUSE. FIRST HOUSE.

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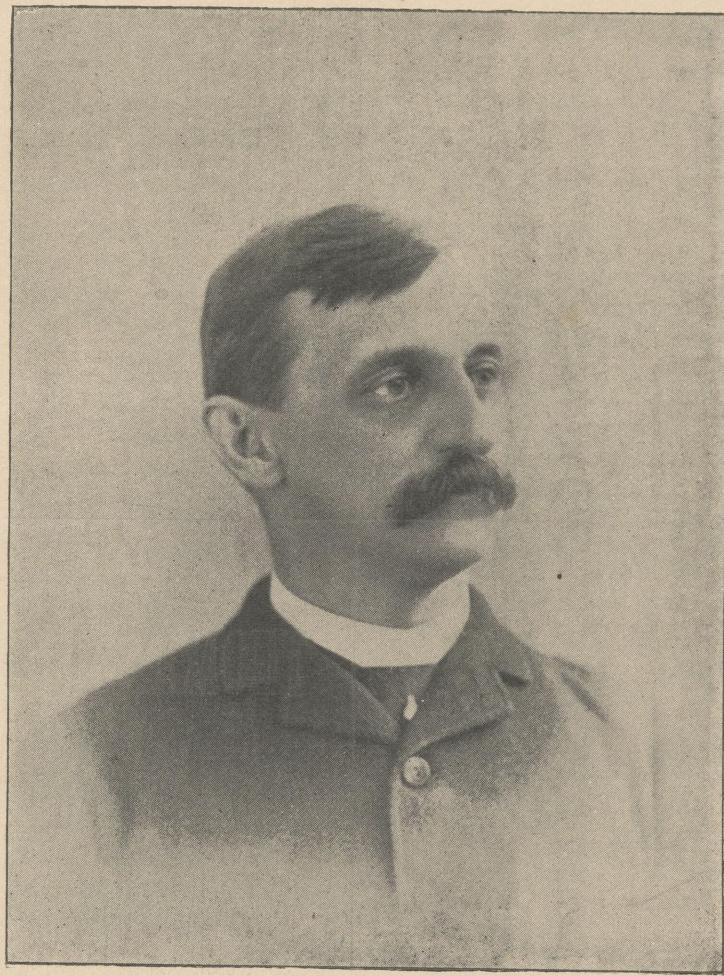
Dec Pg 20.

### ARTHUR ADAMS FOWLE.

Arthur Adams Fowle was born in Woburn, December 3, 1847. He came of good old Puritan stock, his maternal ancestor being the original Edward Johnson, the first settler of the present city of Woburn. On his father's side the genealogy goes back nearly as far, the Fowles having been well and favorably known in the town and city government for generations. Mr. Fowle was educated in Woburn's public schools, learned the trade of a currier, working at it but six years, when he determined that he was not destined for a mechanic and looked about for a more lucrative and broader field. Always a student and close observer of newspapers, he decided to enter the field of journalism. He began with the "Woburn Journal," then conducted by John L. Parker, now of the "Lynn Item," while there he collected news (also bills), folded papers, read proof, and in other ways made himself generally useful. Here he learned the practical rudiments of the business. This was in 1873, when Mr. Fowle was 26 years of age. He was ambitious and in a few weeks secured the Woburn correspondence of the

"Boston Daily Globe," then in its infancy. The revolt of the season ticket passengers on the Boston & Lowell railroad gave him his first opportunity, and called his employer's attention to his "nose for news," as they termed it. A vacancy occurring in the city department of the "Globe," May 1, 1874, Mr. Fowle was invited to fill it at a nominal salary. So well did he fill it, that he in turn became city editor, day editor, night editor, sporting editor, assistant managing editor, and managing editor, within the next ten years. He did not miss a round in the ladder, and is one of the few managing editors who have risen from the ranks. He has held that position, the executive head of the news department, since September, 1884, and in that time has seen the circulation of the "Daily Globe" rise from 63,000 to 180,000 and the "Sunday Globe" from 56,000 to 176,000, the largest circulation, both daily and Sunday, ever attained in New England.

Mr. Fowle resides in Boston, but is a frequent visitor to Woburn; is married, and has two sons,



ARTHUR ADAMS FOWLE,

---

\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

## AMERICAN BOTTLING CO.

32, 34 and 36 HIGH STREET, WOBURN, MASS.

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1765–1767; Samuel Blodgett, 1769–1789; John Perry, 1772–1774; Jonathan Poole, 1781–82, assistant surgeon First New Hampshire Regiment, 1776–1780; Sylvanus Plympton, 1784–1836; his son, Augustus Plympton, born 1796, died 1854, a selectman 1836, 1839, representative, 1837; Silas Barnard, 1784; John Page, 1805; Francis Kittredge, 1814–1828; Benjamin Cutter, 1825–1864, a student with, and afterwards partner of, Dr.



SHAKER GLEN.

Kittredge, above named, died 1864, aged sixty. He was a historical writer, and a very busy worker in his profession. His death cast a gloom over the community. He had lived a useful and active life, and was an affable, true-hearted friend and exemplary citizen; Ephraim Cutter, son of the above, 1856–1875, practised later in Cambridge and Boston, and now of New York City, an eminent specialist, and author of numerous works.

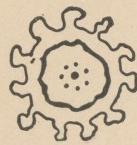
In looking back over this list, the compiler feels that he has passed over many deserving names. Such omissions must be charged to lack of space afforded. While, therefore, this collection is not a complete one of those who have, in their several walks of life, honored the city of their nativity and adoption, still, if it proves that Woburn has furnished a fair share of men who have been deemed worthy of the confidence and esteem of their fellow-countrymen, the purpose will have been achieved.

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## Acknowledgments.

In preparing the articles entitled, "A Few Leaves of Woburn History"; "Landmarks"; "Woburn's Presidential Trio"; and "Our Honor Roll," the undersigned would acknowledge his great obligations to the following works: Edward Johnson's "Wonder-working Providence," Sewall's "History of Woburn," Converse's "Woburn Legends," Lewis & Co.'s "History of Middlesex County," "Encyclopædia Britannica," Appleton's "Cyclopaedia of American Biography," and, especially, to the published writings of ex-Mayor Edward F. Johnson and Librarian William R. Cutter. So painstaking have been these local historians that originality is out of the question. It has been my aim to pack the work with facts gathered from all sources, rather than to try to weave a story of my own.

FRANK E. WETHERELL, Compiler.

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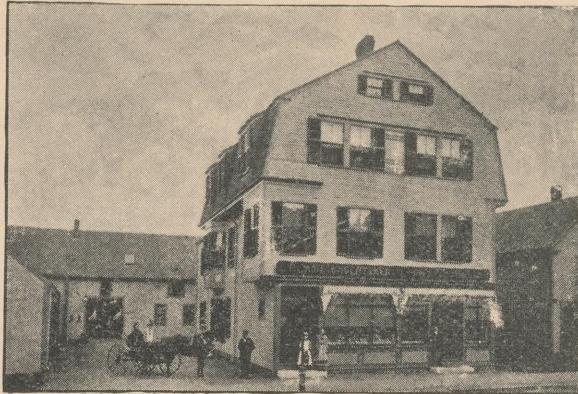
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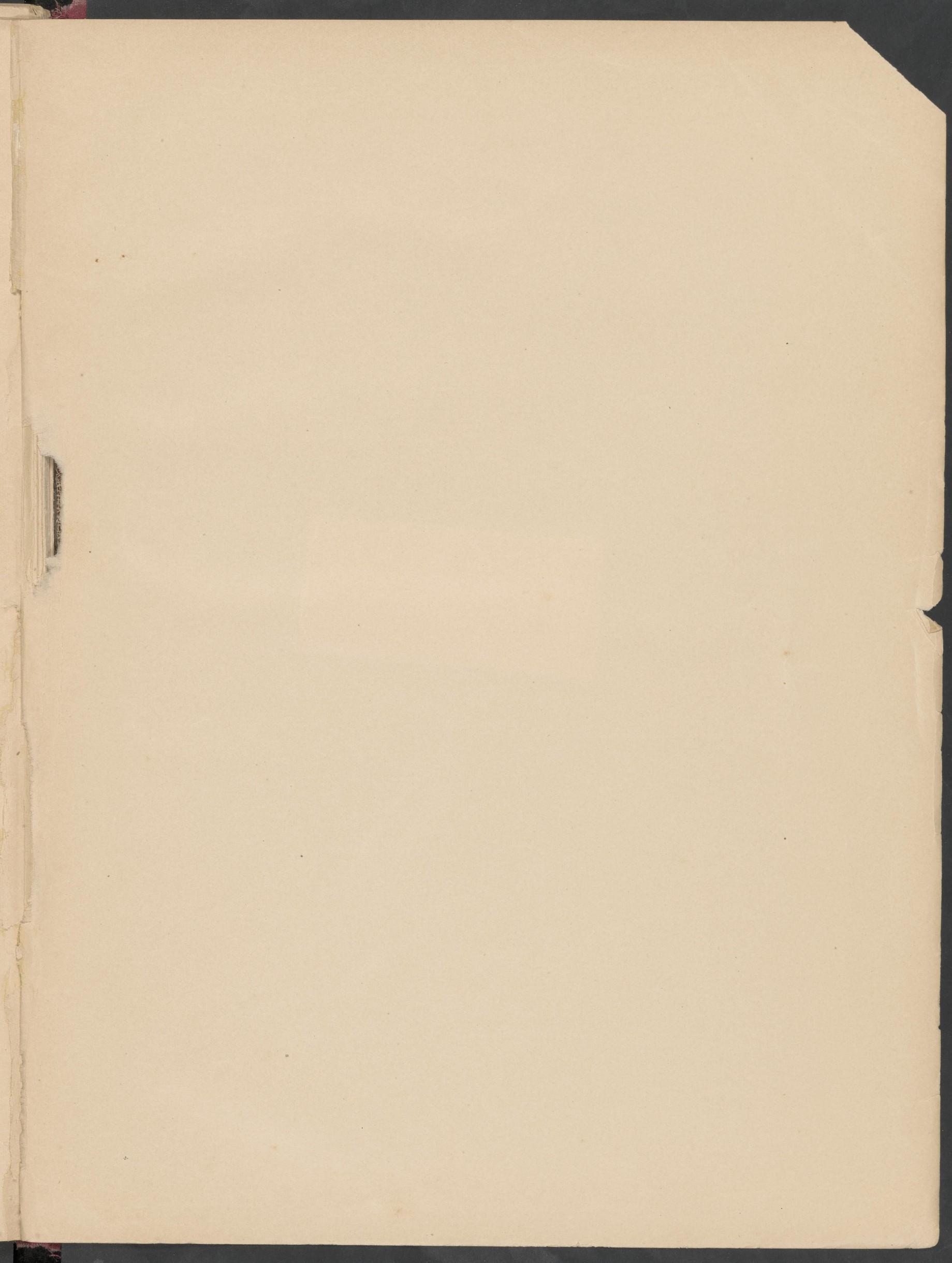
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